

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2023

JUNE 27, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H. R. 8239]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Ag-
riculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and
Related Agencies for fiscal year 2023.

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OVERVIEW

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administra-
tion, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over the
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) except for the Forest Serv-
ice, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Commodity Fu-
tures Trading Commission (CFTC), and the Farm Credit Adminis-
tration (FCA). The Subcommittee’s responsibility covers matters of
importance to Americans every day of the year.

The fiscal year 2023 discretionary spending in this bill totals \$27,200,000,000, which is \$2,075,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$350,312,000 below the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2023.

In this report, “the Committees” refers to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Subcommittee held five hearings related to the agencies it funds. Those hearings were:

- USDA Inspector General—March 29, 2022
- The FY 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Agriculture—April 28, 2022
- The FY 2023 Budget Request for the Food and Drug Administration—May 19, 2022
- The Infant Formula Crisis—May 25, 2022
- Member Day—May 25, 2022

Advertising Expenditures.—The Committee believes that, as the largest advertiser in the United States, the federal government should work to ensure fair access to its advertising contracts for small, disadvantaged businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women. The Committee directs each department and agency to include the following information in its fiscal year 2024 budget justification: expenditures for fiscal year 2022 and expected expenditures for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for (1) all contracts for advertising services; and (2) contracts for the advertising services of socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)(4)); and women- and minority-owned businesses.

Conditions of Employment.—The Committee recognizes that harassment, including sexual harassment and assault, continues to be pervasive in the workplace, and that the use of pre-dispute non-disclosure and non-disparagement clauses as conditions of employment can perpetuate illegal conduct by silencing survivors and shielding perpetrators. The Committee directs USDA, FDA and CFTC to assess the number of pre-dispute nondisclosure and non-disparagement clauses in employment contracts used by contractors receiving Federal funds from those agencies, the estimated dollar value of those contracts, and to include a report with their findings in their fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Extreme weather events.—The Committee remains concerned about the impacts extreme weather events are having on farmers and producers in 2022, such as freeze losses for blueberry producers, and will continue to monitor these events, damage estimates, and other relevant information and take additional action as necessary.

Federal Law Enforcement.—The explanatory statement that accompanied the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 directed the Attorney General to ensure implementation of evidence-based training programs on de-escalation, the use-of force, and the protection of civil rights, that are broadly applicable and scalable to all Federal law enforcement agencies. Several agencies funded by this Act employ Federal law enforcement officers and are Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers partner organizations. These agencies are again directed to consult with the Attorney General regarding the implementation of these programs for their law enforcement officers. The Committee

further directs such agencies to submit a report to the Committee on their efforts relating to such implementation not later than 90 days after consultation with the Attorney General. In addition, the Committee continues to direct such agencies to the extent that they are not already participating, to consult with the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI regarding participation in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. The Committee further directs such agencies to submit a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on their efforts to so participate.

TITLE I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$54,710,000
2023 budget estimate	79,010,000
Provided in the bill	69,845,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+15,135,000
2023 budget estimate	–9,165,000

The following table reflects the amount provided by the Committee for each office and activity:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Office of the Secretary	7,203	10,623	8,432
Office of Homeland Security	1,353	2,306	1,396
Office of Tribal Relations	2,215	6,450	5,190
Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement	7,044	8,525	11,287
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	1,649	1,747	1,706
Departmental Administration	23,282	33,300	27,116
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Intergovernmental Affairs	4,480	4,671	4,609
Office of Communications	7,484	11,388	10,109
Total, Office of the Secretary	54,710	79,010	69,845

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Secretary, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$69,849,000.

Similar to prior years, the Committee does not include direct funding for activities that are currently funded through other resources such as the Working Capital Fund or that have historically been funded through other means.

The Committee provides \$11,287,000 for the Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement (OPPE), including an increase of \$4,007,000 for additional staff.

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Report.—The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report on November 15, 2022, and May 15, 2023, on planned uses of funding under the authorities of Section 4 and Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act.

CCC Obligations and Commitments.—The Secretary is directed to notify the Committees in writing 15 days prior to any announcement on the use of funds from the CCC or to the obligation or commitment of any emergency funds from the CCC.

Communication from USDA.—A collaborative working relationship between the Committee and USDA is necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Congress’ funding decisions. USDA is directed to ensure that the Committee is notified of major changes to existing policies and any significant developments in its operations, before providing non-governmental stakeholders such information, before making the changes public and before implementing them.

Explanatory Notes.—The Committee appreciates the Department’s work to restore the Explanatory Notes to the same format as they had been presented prior to fiscal year 2021 and directs that this format be maintained for fiscal year 2024 and beyond.

FSA State Directors.—The Committee directs the Secretary to prioritize the appointment of State Executive Directors of the Farm Service Agency and work expeditiously with the White House to confirm each State Executive Director in an appropriate timeframe consistent with the duties and activities this leadership role provides. The Committee recognizes that State Executive Directors play an integral role in employee training, the delivery of critical farm support programs, and is essential in the overall operations of the state and local Farm Service Agency offices who serve at the forefront of the Department’s customer-based services.

Foods for Health.—The Committee recognizes USDA can do more to support local food producers and encourages efforts to increase local food purchases for hospitals, clinics, and health providers to support food prescription programs that provide medically tailored foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, to patients for the prevention or management of diet-impacted health conditions and improvements in dietary health.

Food Waste Consumer Education.—The Committee recommends that USDA enter into public-private partnership to provide consumer-facing outreach on food loss and waste and prevention strategies.

Grain Terminals.—The Committee notes the ongoing contract negotiations between West Coast grain terminal operators and the union recognizes the importance of reaching an agreement that works for both parties. A failure to reach an agreement could result in an interruption in grain terminal service that would negatively impact the nation’s grain exports. The Committee urges all parties to continue negotiating in good faith to ensure an equitable outcome for both grain terminal operators and their workers is expeditiously reached.

Hemp Extract Regulation.—The Committee is concerned about the inconsistencies in the regulation of the production of hemp by USDA and DEA. Congress vested primary regulatory authority in USDA and expects other regulatory actions to align with it. Congress intentionally expanded the definition of hemp to include derivatives, extracts and cannabinoids in an effort to avoid the criminalization of hemp processing. Committee understands that in-process hemp extract may temporarily exceed the delta-9 THC concentration of 0.3% before being packaged and sold as a finished

product for consumption. Therefore the Committee directs USDA to coordinate directly with the DEA to present the industry with guidance and information on in-process extracted material.

Loan and Grant Programs.—The Committee directs that if an estimate of loan activity for any program funded in Titles II and III of this bill indicates that a limitation on authority to make commitments for a fiscal year will be reached before the end of that fiscal year, or in any event when 75 percent of the authority to make commitments has been utilized, the Secretary shall promptly notify the Committees through the Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA). The Committee directs the Department, through OBPA, to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on the status of obligations and funds availability for the loan and grant programs provided in this bill.

National Finance Center.—The National Finance Center (NFC) is the largest designated Federal Government Payroll Shared Service Provider and it provides integrated payroll and personnel services for over 640,000 Federal employees. To ensure that thousands of Federal employees' pay and human resources services are not interrupted or adversely impacted by major organizational changes, the Committee has modified requirements under current law relating to NFC payroll and shared services operations, missions, personnel, and functions. The Committee also directs the USDA to provide quarterly reports on full-time equivalent (FTE) levels for each of the current NFC divisions, operations, and functions, as well as each of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) and Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) divisions, operations, and functions currently co-located with the NFC. The reports also are to include a detailed breakdown of the FTEs for each and any of these same divisions, functions, or operations for the NFC and the co-located OCFO and OCIO functions compared to those during FY 2017 and 2018.

Native Plant Use Preference.—The Committee continues to support the use of locally adapted native plant materials in the undertaking of land management activity on Federal lands under the jurisdiction of USDA, including in maintenance and in restoration in response to degradation caused by human activity or natural events (such as fire, flood, or infestation). The Committee continues to direct that it be the policy of the USDA that preference shall be made to the extent practicable for the use of locally adapted native plant materials in these cases.

New Initiatives.—The Committee requests USDA, no later than 120 days after enactment, to submit an execution plan for each new initiative funded in this Act. This strategy should include, but is not limited to, the steps necessary to make funding available, the timeline thereof, targeted beneficiaries, and expected results. The Committee requests quarterly reports on these initiatives until the initiative has been fully implemented.

Notification Requirements.—The Committee reminds the Department that the Committee uses the definitions for transfer, reprogramming, and program, project, and activity as defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). As noted in the 2021 Joint Explanatory Statement, a program, project, or activity (PPA) is an element within a budget account. PPAs are identified by reference to include the most specific level of budget items identified

in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Act, 2021, accompanying Committee reports, explanatory statements, and budget justifications. The Committee notes that the most specific level of budget items in the USDA budget justifications is not limited to tables titled “Project Statement”.

Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers program. The Committee requests the Secretary identify any barriers to access the program, make recommendations to improve the program and report to the Committees.

Pay Costs.—The Committee provides the full pay and FERS costs for all offices and agencies of USDA funded in this bill and FDA. Similar to prior years, the Committee does not include direct funding for USDA activities currently funded through other resources such as the Working Capital Fund or have historically been funded through other means.

Resilient Building Materials.—With increases in weather-related and other natural disasters, there is a clear need to increase resilience of the nation’s buildings and infrastructure. Mass timber and other innovative wood products, when appropriately used in the construction of buildings and other infrastructure, have been shown to withstand wind, seismic, and other natural forces with robust results and the Committee acknowledges the need to include these products in any categorization of products considered to be resilient by the USDA and other federal agencies. The Committee, therefore, encourages the USDA to support programs that include the use of wood products to improve the nation’s ability to withstand and recover from weather-related and other natural events.

Spending Plans.—The bill continues a provision in Title VII that requires USDA to submit spending plans to the Committee within 30 days of enactment. Previous versions of these plans have not included adequate details that would be useful for Committee oversight. The Committee requests that the USDA spending plans include for each program, project, or activity: (1) a comparison between the congressional budget justification funding levels, the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and (2) a clear, concise, and informative description/justification. The Committee reminds USDA of notification requirements, also included in Title VII, for all applicable changes.

Livestock Gene Editing Cooperation.—As the Secretary of Agriculture develops regulations pertaining to the movement of animals modified or developed by genetic engineering, the Secretary shall consult with the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to ensure any resulting regulations are coordinated.

Status of House and Senate Report Language.—The Department is directed to include in its fiscal year 2024 Congressional Justification, as a single exhibit, a table listing all deliverables, with a column for due dates if applicable. OBPA is directed to provide updates on the status of House and Senate reports upon request from the Committees.

Strong working conditions for our farmworkers are critical to the resiliency of the food and agricultural supply chain. The Committee is supportive of USDA's efforts to improve working conditions for farmworkers, including for women farmworkers who are vulnerable to sexual assault and exploitation in the workplace. The Committee urges the Department to expand partnerships with appropriate entities to ensure the working conditions and challenges faced by women farmworkers are adequately investigated and incorporated into USDA's pilots and programs. The Committee requests the Department to conduct a study to 1) understand the work conditions and challenges, such as sexual assault, faced by women farmworkers; and 2) to develop recommendations on how the Department can promote improvements through its programs and pilots.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

2022 appropriation	\$27,199,000
2023 budget estimate	32,012,000
Provided in the bill	30,181,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+2,982,000
2023 budget estimate	-1,831,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Chief Economist, the Committee provides \$30,181,000, including \$500,000 for the food loss coordinator position.

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

2022 appropriation	\$16,173,000
2023 budget estimate	16,743,000
Provided in the bill	16,703,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+530,000
2023 budget estimate	-40,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Hearings and Appeals, the Committee provides \$16,703,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

2022 appropriation	\$11,337,000
2023 budget estimate	20,738,000
Provided in the bill	16,967,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+5,630,000
2023 budget estimate	-3,771,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, the Committee provides \$16,967,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

2022 appropriation	\$84,746,000
2023 budget estimate	97,547,000
Provided in the bill	93,284,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+8,538,000
2023 budget estimate	-4,263,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$93,284,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

2022 appropriation	\$7,118,000
2023 budget estimate	7,374,000
Provided in the bill	9,559,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+2,441,000
2023 budget estimate	+2,185,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$9,559,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

2022 appropriation	\$1,426,000
2023 budget estimate	1,530,000
Provided in the bill	1,466,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+40,000
2023 budget estimate	-64,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,466,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

2022 appropriation	\$35,328,000
2023 budget estimate	31,696,000
Provided in the bill	37,595,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+2,267,000
2023 budget estimate	+5,899,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Civil Rights, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$37,595,000, which maintains the increase of \$6,000,000 included in the 2022 bill.

OFFICE OF SAFETY, SECURITY, AND PROTECTION

2022 appropriation	\$23,306,000
2023 budget estimate	25,528,000
Provided in the bill	21,800,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	-1,506,000
2023 budget estimate	-3,728,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Safety, Security, and Protection, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$21,800,000. The Committee does not include direct funding for activities currently funded through other resources such as the Working Capital Fund or have historically been funded through other means.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$108,397,000
2023 budget estimate	134,827,000
Provided in the bill	68,858,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	– 39,539,000
2023 budget estimate	– 65,969,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Agriculture Buildings and Facilities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$68,858,000. The Committee requests an update on future space needs for the Headquarters Complex.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$7,540,000
2023 budget estimate	6,586,000
Provided in the bill	8,581,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+1,041,000
2023 budget estimate	+1,995,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Hazardous Materials Management, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$8,581,000. The Committee directs the Hazardous Materials Management Program and the Hazardous Waste Management Program to coordinate their work to ensure there is no duplication.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

2022 appropriation	\$106,309,000
2023 budget estimate	112,061,000
Provided in the bill	111,061,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+4,752,000
2023 budget estimate	– 1,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Inspector General, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$111,061,000.

Animal fighting.—The Committee is very concerned about illegal animal fighting activity. The OIG is encouraged to increase its efforts to combat this illegal activity and to investigate animal fighting as soon as it has any evidence of such illegal activity. The Committee also encourages the OIG to audit and investigate USDA enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, the Horse Protection Act, and the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act to help improve compliance

with these important laws. The OIG is also directed to prioritize completion of the audit on the Horse Protection Act and the re-opening of the audit on the Animal Care Program Oversight of Dog Breeders to allow completion of in-person visits.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

2022 appropriation	\$57,268,000
2023 budget estimate	57,645,000
Provided in the bill	62,137,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+4,869,000
2023 budget estimate	+4,492,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the General Counsel, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$62,137,000. This includes \$500,000 for additional staff to handle Animal Welfare Act and Horse Protection Act matters and \$2,600,000 for FOIA work requested in the Office of Information Affairs.

OFFICE OF ETHICS

2022 appropriation	\$4,277,000
2023 budget estimate	5,544,000
Provided in the bill	5,556,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+1,279,000
2023 budget estimate	+12,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Ethics, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$5,556,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

2022 appropriation	\$3,327,000
2023 budget estimate	6,376,000
Provided in the bill	3,384,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+57,000
2023 budget estimate	–2,992,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$3,384,000.

1862, 1890, and 1994 Land Grant Institutions.—The Committee directs USDA to make every effort to strengthen partnerships and expand cooperation between 1862, 1890, and 1994 Land Grant institutions, wherever regionally appropriate, to help close gaps in extension and leverage joint collaborative efforts.

1890 Capacity Building.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the 1890s in providing technical assistance and outreach to underserved farming populations and directs ARS and NIFA to collaborate with agencies in the Rural Development and Farm Production and Conservation Mission Areas to help increase aware-

ness of USDA farm programs and rural development funding opportunities through 1890 extension programs.

Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA).—The Committee notes that Section 7132 of the 2018 Farm Bill directed the Office of the Chief Scientist to complete a strategic plan for AGARDA that demonstrates USDA’s vision for AGARDA. As the Committee awaits this plan, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for the Office of Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics to further build out the planning and management structure of AGARDA and hire staff.

Barriers for Beginning Farmers and Ranchers.—The Committee directs ERS and NIFA to work together to better understand financial barriers that beginning farmers face in operating successful farms and to identify research gaps that would help improve ongoing NIFA programs.

Food Prescriptions.—The Committee encourages USDA to work with local farmers and hospitals/clinics to build or improve on food prescription programs to better facilitate a patient’s ability to attain a food prescription and fill it with a local farmer.

Regenerative Soil Agriculture Plan.—The Committee acknowledges the critical importance regenerative soil policies can have in helping agriculture rebuild the soil health of agricultural lands. Given the overlapping role of these entities in advancing a regenerative soils policy, the Committee encourages USDA to develop a strategic plan for leveraging the various USDA research entities for a unified R&D mission to enable regenerative agriculture strategies. Within 180 days, the Agency shall submit a report which describes USDA efforts to unify a philosophy of soil health within the research mission of these agencies; describe the agencies efforts to coordinate among the R&D agenda of ARS, NIFA and NRCS; and describe USDA’s efforts to coordinate with other partners such as the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy on regenerative agriculture related research topics including microbiomes, soil chemistry, and edge of field dynamics and resilience to extreme weather events.

Sensor Technologies.—The Committee encourages ARS and NIFA to work cooperatively with non-profit institutions, consortia, and land-grant universities to conduct research on advanced sensor manufacturing techniques to improve the agricultural industry.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

2022 appropriation	\$87,794,000
2023 budget estimate	99,552,000
Provided in the bill	90,612,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+2,818,000
2023 budget estimate	–8,940,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Economic Research Service (ERS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$90,612,000. The Committee includes an increase of \$1,518,000 for pay costs and \$1,500,000 for costs associated with the second round of USDA’s National Household Food Purchase and Acquisition Survey.

Agricultural Trade Imports.—The Committee directs ERS to study and report back within 120 days of the enactment of this Act findings on the top 15 nations, within the last five years, from which the United States imports agriculture products. The report shall also include the average wages for farmworkers of those countries and a discussion, if possible, of health benefits, safety regulations, and working conditions of their farm labor per commodity to those found in the U.S. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report requested in House Report 117–82.

Benefits of Conservation and Soil Health Practices.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the study requested in the fiscal year 2021 House Report 116–446.

Cover Cropping and Livestock Integration.—The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2021 House report directed ERS to produce a study detailing current best practices as well as the projected long-term economic impacts for farmers and the Committee looks forward to reviewing the results of the study. The Committee looks forward to receiving the study requested in the fiscal year 2021 House Report 116–446.

Soil Health Experts.—The Committee appreciates ERS’ recent efforts to hire staff with expertise in soil health, an area of continued importance to U.S. farmers and the food and agriculture industry.

Supply Chain Resiliency.—The Committee is concerned about the rising cost of manufactured inputs to farms and the impact on farm profitability and the rest of the economy. The Committee encourages the USDA to review the performance of industries and markets for manufactured inputs which have seen significant increases in prices and assess options for improving input supply chain performance and resiliency in these domestic markets.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

2022 appropriation	\$190,162,000
2023 budget estimate	217,474,000
Provided in the bill	211,023,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+20,861,000
2023 budget estimate	– 6,451,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$211,023,000, of which \$66,361,000 is for the Census of Agriculture. The Committee includes a total of \$4,787,000 for pay increases. In addition, the Committee maintains \$2,000,000 to expand the existing geospatial program to provide more information on the impact of critical weather events. The Committee expects NASS to continue its ongoing activities at the frequency levels assumed in fiscal year 2022, including Barley acreage and production estimates; the Bee and Honey Program; the Chemical Use Data Series; the Floriculture Crops Report; and Fruit and Vegetable Reports, including in-season forecasts for non-citrus fruit and tree nut crops such as pecans.

Agri-Tourism Study.—The Committee directs NASS to plan to conduct as a follow-on study to the census of agriculture conducted in the calendar year 2022 under section 2 of the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997 (7 U.S.C. 2204g) to collect additional informa-

tion on the census related to agritourism, including information about educational experiences, outdoor recreation, entertainment and special events, direct sales, entertainment, accommodations, other as determined by the Secretary.

Comprehensive Horse Census.—The Committee recognizes that the Census of Agriculture is limited in its reporting regarding the equine industry, and as a result the USDA’s equine (horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys) figures may underrepresent the industry. As a result, the Committee encourages NASS to work with equine stakeholders to address the gaps in horse census data collection.

Data Collection on Urban, Indoor, and Emerging Agricultural Production.—The Committee directs NASS to continue its outreach to stakeholders to develop a better understanding of how to collect more accurate information on urban, indoor, and emerging agricultural production. The Committee recognizes that the current census of agriculture definition may not fully address the landscape and scope of urban agriculture across the Nation. The new information will be critical to the policy development and outreach carried out by the Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production. The Committee requests NASS to brief the Committee on how this information can be better addressed in the ongoing Census of Agriculture.

Interagency Assistance.—The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) relies on NASS data when calculating acreage rental fees charged to wind and solar energy projects. The Committee understands BLM is in the process of considering adjustments to fee calculations. NASS is encouraged to assist BLM with analysis on pasture land and non-irrigated land property values and rental values in areas with renewable energy development and operations.

Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) Survey.—The Committee notes that the next TOTAL survey is part of planned NASS activities in the next Census of Agriculture. The Committee expects the next TOTAL survey to provide comprehensive data on land ownership, tenure, landowners’ transition plans, and lease agreements available to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers to understand the trends that lead to secure land tenure and thriving farm businesses. The Committee encourages the program to look at emerging trends in land acquisition connected to innovations in farming on small acreage. The Committee also encourages collaboration with ERS so that new data provided on the economics of the farm of the future can be better utilized.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2022 appropriation	\$1,633,496,000
2023 budget estimate	1,858,719,000
Provided in the bill	1,737,629,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+104,133,000
2023 budget estimate	– 121,090,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Salaries and Expenses of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,737,629,000, including a total increase of \$31,221,000 for pay and retirement contributions.

The Committee expects that extramural and intramural research will be funded at no less than the fiscal year 2022 levels, unless otherwise specified.

The Committee strongly supports the Administration's request for ARS to conduct additional research and development to enhance its capabilities to mitigate the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector. Through its numerous laboratory locations around the country, ARS is uniquely positioned to develop agricultural solutions to climate change on a national, regional, and local scale. The Committee recommends funding for the Administration's clean energy and climate science goals in targeted areas, as noted below, to build upon ongoing research activities and lay the groundwork for innovative approaches in the future.

1890s Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the importance of 1890s Land Grant Institutions and the collaborative relationships that have developed with ARS research facilities over the years. The Committee directs ARS to expand coordination of research efforts with 1890s, wherever ARS facilities and 1890s are in the same region, to the greatest extent possible. The Committee notes the longstanding partnerships that exist where 1862s and ARS facilities are in the same area and encourages ARS to strengthen similar efforts with the 1890s. In addition, the Committee recommends ARS hold research workshops, establish cross-institutional faculty mentorships, and invest in leadership and capacity-building efforts for 1890s.

Aerial Application.—The Committee recognizes the importance of aerial application to control crop pests and diseases and to fertilize and seed crops and forests. Aerial application is useful not only to ensure overall food safety and food security, but also to promote public health through improved mosquito control and public health application techniques. The Committee urges ARS to prioritize research focused on optimizing aerial spray technologies for on-target deposition and drift mitigation, and to work cooperatively with the Environmental Protection Agency to update their pesticide review methodology.

Aflatoxin Research.—The Committee recognizes the increasing economic and food safety threat that aflatoxin poses to corn and other affected agricultural crops and products. Aflatoxin is currently spreading to other parts of the country due to more frequent extreme weather events. The Committee encourages ARS to expand research into methods of mitigating the risk of aflatoxin, particularly regarding responsive agriculture, human nutrition, and food safety. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 to support these efforts.

Alfalfa Research.—The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to support research focused on alfalfa improvement.

Alternative Protein Research.—The Committee supports research focused on the characteristics of animal meat using plants, animal

cell cultivation, or fermentation (together, “alternative proteins”). The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support alternative protein research encompassing all stages of the production process, including optimizing ingredient processing techniques and developing new manufacturing methods. The Committee encourages ARS to collaborate with other relevant programs, including but not limited to NIFA and the National Science Foundation.

Animal Research.—The Committee directs ARS to ensure that each of its facilities housing animals is adhering to the Animal Welfare Act at all times and to submit quarterly reports that include both all violations found by APHIS during that quarter and the specific actions that will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

Avocado Lace Bug.—The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate research efforts with NIFA and APHIS to address the impact of the avocado lace bug and the Queensland longhorn beetle.

Axis Deer.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of axis deer and other ungulates on native forests and encourages ARS to coordinate NIFA and APHIS to develop strategies to mitigate their impact on native forests.

Barley Pest Initiative.—The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to strengthen the capacity of the barley research infrastructure to address major insect, viral, bacterial, and fungal threats to the production of high-quality barley.

Binational Agricultural Research and Development (BARD).—The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support BARD’s historical grant-making functions and expand programming for food and nutrition, technology acceleration, and artificial intelligence.

Biotechnology Innovation.—The Committee strongly supports ARS’ mission to accelerate biotechnology innovation and development, product regulatory approval, and transfer to stakeholders and partners for agricultural products grown across the U.S., including areas historically left behind by technological innovations. The Committee provides \$16,000,000 as requested in the budget for ARS to leverage current resources to help find solutions to agricultural challenges through biotechnology innovation.

Cattle Fever Ticks.—The Committee encourages ARS to focus on research projects designed for synergistic compatibility with eradication technologies inside and beyond the permanent fever tick quarantine zone as the first step to achieve eradication.

Clean Energy Research.—The Committee includes \$20,000,000 in support of the Administration’s clean energy proposals. The Committee provides \$15,000,000 for the Biowaste-stream to Bioenergy activity proposed as part of the New Products/Product Quality/Value Added Program and \$5,000,000 to develop feedstocks and new sustainable varieties of sugar and oil crops activities proposed as part of the Crop Production Program. The Committee believes these activities represent the most impactful agricultural research in support of the Administration’s clean energy goals.

Climate Science.—The Committee includes \$20,000,000 in support of the Administration’s agricultural climate science proposals. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to strengthen Regional Climate Hub research teams and \$15,000,000 to enhance the LTAR network.

Citrus Greening Disease Research.—The Committee commends ARS’ research efforts on citrus greening disease and encourages the agency to continue working to develop methods to reduce transmission and enhance immunity in citrus trees and to work with industry, universities, growers, and other partners to develop effective control mechanisms. The Committee also encourages ARS to coordinate its efforts with the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination (HLB MAC) group.

Coffee Leaf Rust.—The Committee provides an additional \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to support coffee plant health research.

Energy-Water Nexus.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Energy-Water Nexus, and as part of that effort, encourages USDA to work with the Department of Energy to further research collaborations to improve water and soil quality in/around impaired water resources through advanced environmental imaging and agricultural waste management technologies.

Fiber Rich Food and Health.—The Committee recommends ARS to include research on how an increase in fiber rich foods can improve health outcomes and save money in future five-year plans related to human nutrition.

Floriculture and Nursery Research Initiative (FNRI).—The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support the goals of the FNRI to secure a more efficient and productive floriculture and nursery industry. The Committee also encourages ARS to work collaboratively with NIFA on research that includes breeding programs to increase tolerance from insect pests, diseases, and other climate change impacts; testing of new organic and non-organic pesticides; implementing integrated pest management and biological control programs; and innovations in unmanned aerial systems.

Food Safety and Food Defense Research.—The Committee supports research in food safety to enhance food defense and security, and encourages ARS to develop new technologies and capabilities in food safety that will reduce and eliminate threats to the food and agriculture supply chain.

Food Preservation Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate with NIFA, universities, farm associations, non-profits, and businesses to develop plans for research and development on food preservation and artificial intelligence harvesting technologies for specialty crops.

Forest Products Research.—The Committee supports research on wood quality improvement and improvement in forest products evaluation standards and valuation techniques.

Fumigant Alternatives Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to collaborate with NIFA and industry stakeholders to develop innovative soilborne pest control and eradication commercial-scale tools to replace fumigants, such as methyl bromide, metam sodium, metam potassium, and 1,3-dichloropropene. The Committee provides an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to support these research goals.

Genetic Oat Research.—The Committee recognizes the potential genetic oat research has to improve disease resistance (especially rusts and viruses), genetics, increase yields, and develop crop rotation systems that include oats, which will enhance the value of oats and provide benefits to producers and consumers. The Committee

supports and encourages ARS to expand existing research focused on oat improvement.

Germplasm Enhancement of Maize.—The Committee continues to support germplasm enhancement of maize projects and encourages continued cooperation between existing ARS maize germplasm programs, industry, and large-scale public sector efforts to investigate the interaction of maize genome variation and environments.

Greenhouse Production Research Report.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Greenhouse Production Research Group (GPRG) to develop new technologies for controlled environment agriculture. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report requested in House Report 117–82.

Hawaii and U.S. Territories.—The Committee finds that Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories have unique challenges in establishing sustainable food production systems; controlling and managing invasive species; protecting its diverse and fragile tropical and subtropical ecosystems; and advancing molecular biology and bioengineering.

The Committee requests ARS, in collaboration with NIFA and APHIS, to report to the Committee on their efforts to assist Hawaii and these territories in:

- breeding and crop improvement; variety selection for pest and disease resistance; identification and evaluation of new specialty crops; nutrient and water management; livestock production; protected agriculture; and aquaponics and hydroponics;
- the biology and control of priority invasive insects, plant diseases, and weedy plant species, including their impacts on farms, native biota, and local ecosystems, and developing integrated pest management strategies to control them;
- land and forest resource management, agroforestry, wildland fire science and fire management, nutrient management, soil erosion, soil quality and bioremediation, biological diversity conservation and restoration, rehabilitation of degraded and/or idle lands, and water quality; and
- molecular biology and bioengineering opportunities in tropical and subtropical areas.

Hemp Whole-Genome Bioinformatics.—The Committee encourages ARS to conduct genomics and bioinformatics research in collaboration with capable institutions to elucidate the genetic control of key production and product quality traits of the hemp plant. In addition, the Committee also encourages ARS to partner with institutions already engaged in such research to conduct hemp genetic improvement research and breeding with new breeding and editing techniques.

Herbicide Resistance Research.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to identify and overcome herbicide resistant associated weed risks to the crop production pathway.

Histomonas Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate development of a *Histomonas* research program with intent to develop new prevention and treatment options.

Hops Research.—The Committee recognizes that the U.S. hops industry has experienced unprecedented expansion due to the brewing industry's economic growth over the past decade. To sustain this growth, new varieties of hops are needed to prevent dis-

ease and expand production throughout the country. The Committee directs ARS to continue to focus on these efforts to advance new disease-resistant public hop varieties.

Human Nutrition Research.—The Committee notes that maintenance of health throughout the lifespan along with prevention of obesity and chronic diseases via food-based recommendations are the major emphases of human nutrition research. The Committee encourages ARS to expand research regarding life stage nutrition and metabolism and the growth, health promotion, microbiome, disease prevention, diet, and immune function of the developing child. The Committee recognizes the vital role that research at the intersection of human nutrition and aging plays in our understanding of public health. The Committee directs that no less than the fiscal year 2022 funding level is provided to the existing human nutrition centers. In addition, the Committee provides an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to support these research goals.

Improved Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Imaging Research.—The Committee understands HABs are a detriment to human and animal health, aquatic ecosystems, and local economies. looks forward to receiving the report requested in House Report 117–82.

Indo-Pacific Invasive Pests.—The Committee encourages ARS to continue its work with stakeholders in the Indo-Pacific region to assess options for combatting invasive pests and report its findings to the Committee.

Little Cherry Disease.—The Committee continues to support research on little cherry disease.

Livestock Protection.—The Committee recognizes the challenges caused by infectious disease problems arising from wildlife-domestic animal agriculture interactions, particularly between domestic sheep and wild bighorn sheep. Researchers have recently produced an experimental vaccine to protect bighorn populations from disease, but much work is still required. The Committee encourages ARS to pursue work to determine the role of domestic sheep in causing die-offs of bighorn sheep from respiratory disease and develop methods to reduce transmission and enhance immunity in domestic and bighorn sheep.

Lower Mississippi River Basin.—The Committee recognizes the groundwater problems in the Lower Mississippi River Basin and encourages ARS, in collaboration with university research, extension scientists and local stakeholders, to identify gaps in water management research and focus efforts on the development of conservation and irrigation techniques to reduce water usage in agriculture production while maintaining crop quality and yield.

Macadamia Tree Health Initiative.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support implementation of the Macadamia Tree Health Initiative.

National Agricultural Library (NAL).—The Committee encourages ARS to maintain a focus on agriculture-related legal issues within NAL. The Committee notes that as the agriculture sector faces financial stress, there is a necessity that agriculture-related legal issues be addressed on an increasingly frequent basis. Further, agriculture-related legal issues are complex. The Committee recommends that NAL continue to play an important role in assisting all stakeholders with understanding these issues. Further, the

Committee encourages ARS and NAL to engage in multi-year cooperative agreements to enhance NAL's ongoing work.

National Arboretum Public Access.—The Committee is aware of ongoing efforts to develop a new strategic plan for the National Arboretum to carry out its missions of research, education, and public display gardens. The Committee expects that such plan will address necessary security and safety enhancements and improve public access to the National Arboretum. In addition, the Committee directs ARS to explore entering into agreements with the District of Columbia and private sector partners to fulfill these public access improvements.

Navel Orangeworm (NOW).—The Committee encourages ARS to collaborate with APHIS and industry stakeholders on the APHIS NOW sterile moth pilot program to help reduce NOW moth populations.

Organic Research.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the five year plan requested in House Report 117–82.

Pacific Shellfish.—The Committee recognizes the economic importance of shellfish aquaculture for rural and coastal communities and Tribes on the Pacific coast and the need for resilient, healthy genetic stocks that can withstand the region's changing ocean and coastal conditions as well as new disease threats.

Peanut Nutrition Research.—The Committee recognizes the need for more research to identify how peanut consumption contributes to overall health, wellness, and reduces chronic disease risk in various groups and across the lifespan. The Committee encourages research topics to include chronic diseases, nutrition and wellness across the lifespan, health disparities, dietary patterns for optimal health, and nutrition for the future. The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to continue this peanut nutrition research.

Peanut Research.—The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to support research activities to mitigate aflatoxin contamination in peanuts. The Committee directs ARS to enhance ongoing collaborations with land grant institutions to further advance research efforts.

Pecan Genetic Research.—The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to maintain pecan genetic resources, further characterize pecan genetic diversity and advance cultivar breeding through novel genomic approaches that tap into the unique pecan genetic resources held by ARS.

Pecan Processing Research.—The Committee recognizes the need for new pecan processing technologies, in particular pasteurization and cracking/shelling technologies, and the importance of pasteurization processes for food safety and in continuing export growth. The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to support pecan processing research activities to address these issues.

Pest Management Efforts.—The Committee recognizes the value of ARS in supporting the greenhouse industry with research on pest management and plant nutrients as well as the importance of reducing energy costs for greenhouse and controlled environment agriculture. The Committee again directs ARS to continue work on pest management and plant nutrients and also to develop plans for controlled environment demonstration projects aligned with exist-

ing ARS technical units focused on greenhouse agriculture to provide data on savings and productivity resulting from these projects.

PFAS Research.—Though there is some evidence regarding which crops may be more or less prone to take up perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from soil, there are still significant knowledge gaps related to PFAS and its impacts on agriculture. The Committee supports further investment in research investigating PFAS movement in soils and water, plant uptake, remediation options, and livestock feed amendments, and directs USDA to provide a report within 180 days identifying knowledge gaps in this space.

Post-Research Animal Placements.—The Committee continues to be very interested in the ARS framework, requested in the 2022 report, to allow the retirement of dogs and cats, and other domesticated animals as appropriate, that are no longer used in intramural agency research to private homes, rescues or sanctuaries.

Potato Research.—The Committee directs ARS to continue to support pest management programs in potato growing states. The Committee recognizes that these programs help scientists track potential pest outbreaks and provide growers and industry professionals with current information on specific and timely treatments. Additionally, the programs help identify serious diseases, such as late blight disease, in their early stages, allowing for preventive measures to be put into place quickly to avoid crop losses.

Regenerative and Precision Agriculture for Orchards.—The Committee directs ARS to compile currently available research data on the effect of regenerative and precision agriculture on conserving water, sequestering carbon, increasing soil health, and minimizing or eliminating chemistries within the context of applicability to fruit and nut orchards, and to identify data gaps on the application of these research goals to fruit and nut orchards. The Committee includes an increase of \$500,000 to eliminate any research gaps.

Remote Sensing for Soil Organic Carbon Research.—The Committee supports research into best practices for measuring the soil carbon deficit on farm, agricultural, and prairie land through remote sensing including through satellite technology, drone deployment, and aircraft systems along with innovative remote sensing techniques. The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate research efforts with other relevant federal agencies involved in the remote sensing of soil organic carbon including, but not limited to, the United States Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Small Fruits Research.—The Committee provides an additional \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level to improve the ability to forecast pest and disease spread, implement precision management strategies, mitigate invasive insects, and to improve the overall quality of fruit.

Small Grain Genomics.—The Committee supports research on barley and wheat high throughput genomics and phenotyping and recognizes its importance in improving crop traits and developing new cultivars.

Soft Wheat Falling Numbers Test Research.—The Committee recognizes the emerging crisis surrounding wheat starch degradation, as detected by the Hagberg-Perten Falling Numbers Test, and en-

courages ARS to continue researching the accuracy of the test and the environmental, storage, and genetic conditions leading to this quality loss.

Sorghum.—The Committee recognizes the growing significance of sorghum due to water conservation traits and increased utilization and supports further research to mitigate adventitious gene flow and enhance pest resistance. The Committee encourages ARS to address increased drought pressure and erratic climate patterns through trait-based sorghum breeding, phenotyping, and associated genomic resources. This research will help develop varieties which respond to plant stress and deliver increased yield potential in these hard semi-arid conditions.

Soybean Resiliency and Research.—The Committee recognizes the unique role that soybeans will play in sustainably meeting future global demand for protein. The Committee encourages ARS to support research related to drought and flood tolerance in soybeans, improving crop resiliency through improved genetic diversity and breeding efforts to increase levels of crude protein and essential amino acids.

Spittle Bug.—The recent introduction of invasive insect species such as *Prosapia bicincta* has substantially impacted tropical grazing lands. The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate research efforts with NIFA and APHIS to address the impact of the spittle bug.

Strawberry Production Research.—The Committee recognizes that the highly perishable, delicate, and labor-intensive nature of strawberry production makes this crop an ideal test bed for innovative automation technologies. The Committee provides \$500,000 to research innovative automation technologies to enhance strawberry production.

Sugarcane Research Program.—The Committee supports breeding and pathology research for the development of high-yielding, biotic and abiotic stress resistant cultivars resistant to emerging pests and diseases that threaten the sugarcane industry.

Sustainable Aquaculture.—The Committee supports rapid response research on sustainable marine aquaculture for coldwater and warmwater production coastal environments, with special emphasis on workforce education. The Committee requests a report on how the Agriculture Experiment Station model could be applied to support the U.S. aquaculture industry to develop and deploy sustainable production practices and better manage coastal aquaculture resources.

Tropical and Subtropical Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to continue research on Tropical and Subtropical crops. The Committee notes this research is critical as the presence of and destruction by invasive pests such as fruit flies, coffee berry borer, felted macadamia nut coccid, and plant viruses and fungi increase and threaten crop security in the Pacific and insular areas.

U.S. Sheep Experiment Station (USSES).—The Committee recognizes the unique and valuable contributions the USSES makes toward increasing production efficiency and improving sustainable rangeland ecosystems. The Committee is pleased by the collaboration of a diverse variety of stakeholders on the use of pastures, monitoring of wildlife interactions, and studies of mutual interest. The Committee encourages ARS to engage directly with stake-

holders and state and federal agencies with biological expertise to expand research programs and urges ARS to continue engaging collaborators to ensure the station functions as an agricultural research facility while also evaluating opportunities through a domestic livestock/wildlife collaboration.

U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab (USWBS).—The Committee continues to recognize the importance of the research carried out through the USWBS Initiative. *Fusarium* head blight is a major threat to agriculture, inflicting substantial yield and quality losses throughout the U.S.

Whitefly.—The Committee recognizes that whiteflies are an emerging pest as a result of both developing resistance to many pesticides making chemical control difficult and climate variability resulting in warmer winters and lower seasonal die off. The Committee remains concerned with the whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) epidemic which is severely impacting vegetable and cotton production in the Southeast United States. The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level in support of these research efforts.

Wildfire Smoke Taint Research on Winegrapes.—The Committee supports research to identify the compounds responsible for smoke taint, establish a reliable database of background levels of smoke taint compounds occurring naturally in wine grapes, develop mitigation methods to reduce or eliminate smoke taint, and study compounds that can act as a barrier between the grapes and smoke compounds. In addition, the Committee supports research to establish standard methodologies for sampling and testing of smoke exposed grapes and smoke affected wines. The Committee provides an additional \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level in support of these research efforts.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2022 appropriation	\$127,805,000
2023 budget estimate	45,405,000
Provided in the bill	57,305,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	– 70,500,000
2023 budget estimate	+11,900,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee provides \$57,305,000 for Buildings and Facilities. The Committee specifies the following projects and amounts to be funded in fiscal year 2023.

Community Project Funding			
Recipient	Project	Location	Amount
USDA-ARS Sugarcane Research Unit	Sugarcane Research Unit Improvements	Schriever , LA	\$ 4,000,000
Baylor College of Medicine	USDA/ARS Children's National Research Center (CNRC) at Baylor College of Medicine	Houston, TX	\$ 7,115,000
ARS-Grazinglands Research Laboratory	Grazinglands Research Laboratory	El Reno, OK	\$ 1,260,000
Southern Plains Range Research Station	Southern Plains Range Research Station Greenhouse	Woodward, OK	\$ 525,000
University of Missouri	Center for Agricultural Animal Genetic Engineering and Health	Columbia, MO	\$ 4,000,000
Regents of the University of Minnesota	Cereal Disease Lab: St. Paul, MN	Minneapolis, MN	\$ 7,000,000
Central Crops Research Station	Central Crops Research Station	Clayton, NC	\$ 1,000,000
University of Idaho	Idaho Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment	Kimberly , ID	\$ 1,000,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

2022 appropriation	\$1,046,244,000
2023 budget estimate	— — —
Provided in the bill	1,142,021,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+95,777,000
2023 budget estimate	+1,142,021,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Research and Education Activities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,142,021,000.

Agricultural Research Enhancement Awards.—The Committee continues to direct that not less than 15 percent of the competitive research grant funds be used for USDA’s agriculture research enhancement awards program, including USDA—EPSCoR, in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 3157.

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI).—The Committee strongly supports AFRI. The Committee supports research focused on “alternative proteins” from plant proteins, animal cell cultivation, or fermentation. The Committee encourages NIFA to continue collaborating with the Agricultural Research Service and other relevant agencies to provide and promote collaboration opportunities among land-grant and minority serving institutions.

In addition, the Committee notes that projects that focus on researching enhanced rock weathering and biochar to quantify climate benefits, assess any environmental or health risks, and identify ways to minimize the environmental impact of silicate rock mining, grinding, and transport are also eligible for AFRI awards.

The Committee commends NIFA and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for developing the Dual Purpose with Dual Benefit Research Program in Bio-medicine and Agriculture Using Agriculturally Important Domestic Animal Species. The Committee strongly encourages a continued partnership between NIFA and NIH to develop a next generation inter-agency program to further strengthen ties between human medicine, veterinary medicine, and animal sciences, with the goal to improve animal and human health and provide enhanced applicability and return on investment in research.

The Committee encourages AFRI to support a conference focused on nutrition science. The conference would convene representatives from relevant federal agencies, academia, private industry, and the public to examine and identify opportunities and challenges related to the use of healthy food and nutrition to prevent, manage, and treat disease, including but not limited to the impact of medically tailored meals, produce prescription programs, federal nutrition assistance programs on health, healthcare spending, and racial equity.

The Committee requests NIFA submit a report summarizing the type and focus of research awarded through AFRI over the past five years within 180 days of the enactment of this Act. This report should also outline ways the agency can improve program outreach and the regional diversity of AFRI awardees.

The Committee encourages NIFA to support Hispanic-serving agricultural colleges and universities agricultural worker training grants programs.

Aquaculture Assistance Programs.—The Committee recognizes the important role the Aquaculture Assistance Programs and NIFA Regional Aquaculture Centers play in aquaculture research, education and extension. The Committee requests a summary of current Regional Aquaculture Center projects and identify gaps to make recommendations to increase efficiency and impact of individual regional aquaculture centers.

Aquaculture Screening Technologies.—The Committee encourages the development of technologies that will provide rapid, portable, and facile screening of food fish species at port sites and wholesale and retail centers.

Blockchain Technology.—The Committee is interested in how blockchain technology can be utilized to accurately trace food and mitigate the risks associated with food contaminated outbreaks and to develop effective strategies for controls. The Committee urges NIFA to coordinate research to reduce the risks of foodborne illness through the application of blockchain technology. The Committee commends the work that has already been completed by the Food and Drug Administration in this field and encourages the coordination between NIFA and the FDA.

Childhood Obesity.—The Committee recognizes that USDA has supported important and effective programs that address childhood obesity in remote areas and among native and underserved populations. Remote areas, including geographically isolated states and U.S.-affiliated jurisdictions, have significant problems with childhood obesity but lack certain resources that the rest of the country has access to, including inclusion in the CDC's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Additionally, native and underserved populations often have high rates of childhood obesity, coupled with undernutrition, warranting further outreach and study, and a focus on reinforcing healthy food and activity opportunities in a healthy environment. The Committee encourages USDA to continue funding for programs to address childhood obesity prevention and community health promotion in remote areas and among native and underserved populations.

Citrus Disease Research Program.—The Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program is intended to discover and develop tools for early detection, control, and eradication of diseases and pests that threaten domestic citrus production and processing. The program receives \$25,000,000 per year in mandatory funding from the Specialty Crop Research Initiative. The Committee believes research projects funded under this authority should be prioritized based on the critical threat of citrus greening and encourages NIFA, to the maximum extent practicable, to follow the recommendations of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Advisory Board's citrus disease subcommittee and to collaborate with the HLB MAC group.

Crop Quality Loss Research.—The Committee is aware of crop degradation issues harming agricultural production and leading to great losses for producers. The Committee encourages NIFA to support the conduct of research into soft white wheat crop quality loss and mitigation of its impact on producers.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee remains concerned about the rising cybersecurity threats to our nation’s agricultural systems. The Committee requests that the Secretary report to the Committee on the research needed to identify, assess, and mitigate cybersecurity gaps within the agricultural spectrum, from seed, crop, and livestock production to distribution supply chains, with the goal of creating a national research network of regional academic cybersecurity centers in collaboration with industry partners, cooperatives, government authorities, and other stakeholders to strengthen security, data privacy, and resiliency, bolster the interdependent networks, and develop a skilled workforce for this critical area.

Deep Water Carbon Sequestration.—The Committee recognizes advances in deep water kelp sequestration and oyster farming play an important role in mitigating the impacts of a changing climate. The Committee encourages NIFA to support sustainable carbon sequestration demonstration projects in deep ocean water.

Food Safety Research.—The Committee supports research in food safety to enhance food and agriculture defense and security. The Committee encourages NIFA to fund research on new technologies and capabilities, including predictive data analytics, to eliminate disruptions to the food and agriculture supply chain and for early detection of public health threats.

Food Security and Climate Adaptation.—The Committee encourages NIFA to seek out and support suitable non-profit ag-biotech research partners to engage in transgenic plant research that can deliver durable resistance to plant diseases, pests, and weeds, thus advancing USDA goals for food security and climate adaptation, and benefitting both producers and consumers of major crops. These approaches can deliver regenerative outcomes for agriculture, by reducing use of land, water, and chemicals per acre of production, and building soil health and sequestering carbon.

Genome to Phenome.—The Committee continues to support the development of tools and datasets for the integration and analysis of phenotypic and genetic variation under different environmental conditions that can be used across multiple livestock and crop species to improve the output and efficiency of agriculture.

Grants for Insular Areas.—The Committee recognizes NIFA efforts to strengthen capacity at land-grant institutions in the U.S. territories in the areas of instruction, distance education, facilities and equipment, and research. The Committee emphasizes the importance of continuing the support for these institutions to help address plant disease and invasive species priorities in the territories.

Harvest Mechanization.—The Committee recognizes the economic importance of the fresh produce sector of agriculture and notes that harvesting these crops is labor intensive. Accordingly, the Committee encourages NIFA to prioritize development of innovative technologies and practices to support the acceleration of mechanical harvesting of specialty crops.

Livestock and Poultry Waste Research.—The Committee recognizes the benefits of improved methods of managing animal waste in livestock and poultry production and encourages NIFA to support research and development of innovative technologies, particularly those that are operationally and economically feasible and have a high probability of widespread implementation. The Com-

mittee looks forward to receiving a report from NIFA requested in H. Rpt. 117–82.

Minor Crop Pest Management.—The IR-4 Project has been critical to securing registrations for new plant protection products for specialty crops and the primary avenue for new reduced-risk pesticides, while improving impacts on the environment, worker safety, and more sustainable production systems for holistic wellbeing. The Committee provides increased funding to continue the Project’s mission of food security research infrastructure and meeting consumer demands for high-quality food.

Multifaceted Tools for Controlling Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) and Huanglongbing.—The Committee encourages NIFA to continue research into the use of potent antimicrobials through the use of environmentally-friendly integrated nano-delivery systems for the purpose of controlling both HABs and Huanglongbing.

Soil Health Experts.—The Committee appreciates NIFA’s efforts to hire additional staff with expertise in soil health to better support expanded efforts in the soil health and sustainability area and to support more education and outreach efforts.

Supply Chain Research.—The Committee encourages NIFA, in consultation with the Agricultural Marketing Service, to work with institutions of higher education to conduct research on best practices on strengthening, maintaining, and securing supply chains related to agricultural products produced in the United States, in order to lower input costs for farmers and producers and lower prices of agricultural products, including biofuels, for consumers, particularly for food insecure communities. The Committee encourages this research to include geographic and industry diversity. The Committee encourages the entities conducting research to work with extension agents through the Cooperative Extension System to provide information and technical assistance informed by the research to relevant agricultural groups and farmers and producers.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE).—The Committee is strongly supportive of the SARE program and requests that USDA ensure that research, education, and extension activities carried out within SARE remain intact. The Committee encourages the Secretary to support professional development program activities such as training, grants, and resources for agricultural professionals to build their awareness, knowledge, and skills related to soil health and carbon sequestration.

Vector Control.—The Committee encourages USDA to support research, including the work done through the Biotechnology Risk Assessment Research Grants program, to develop innovative vector control technologies targeted to combatting Zika-carrying *Aedes aegypti* mosquitos. The Committee urges USDA to utilize pest management programs and partner organizations to conduct research to develop and test effective repellents, create new molecular pesticide technologies that prevent mosquitoes from reproducing, and explore natural product remedies to deter pests.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	2022 Enacted	2023 Estimate	Committee Provision
Hatch Act	7 U.S.C. 361a-i	\$260,000	\$265,000	\$265,000
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act ...	16 U.S.C. 582a through a-7.	36,000	43,283	38,000
Research at 1890 Institutions (Evans-Allen Program).	7 U.S.C. 3222	80,000	92,837	92,837
Payments to the 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 301 note	5,500	15,000	10,000
Education Grants for 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3152(b)	28,500	26,000	30,000
Scholarships at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3222a	10,000	10,000	10,000
Centers of Excellence at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 5926(d)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Education Grants for Hispanic-Serving In- stitutions.	7 U.S.C. 3241	14,000	14,000	20,000
Education Grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions.	7 U.S.C. 3156	4,000	3,194	5,000
Research Grants for 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 301 note	4,500	4,500	5,000
New Beginnings for Tribal Students	7 U.S.C. 3222e	5,000	5,000	5,000
Capacity Building for Non-Land-Grant Col- leges of Agriculture.	7 U.S.C. 3319i	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grants for Insular Areas	7 U.S.C. 3222b-2, 3362 and 3363.	2,000	2,000	2,700
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative ...	7 U.S.C. 450i(b)	445,000	564,000	500,000
Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment	7 U.S.C. 3151a	9,500	8,500	10,000
Veterinary Services Grant Program	7 U.S.C. 3151b	3,500	3,000	4,000
Continuing Animal Health and Disease Re- search Program.	7 U.S.C. 3195	4,000	4,000	4,000
Supplemental and Alternative Crops	7 U.S.C. 3319d	2,000	663	663
Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowship and Institution Challenge Grants.	7 U.S.C. 3152(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Secondary and 2-year Post-Secondary Edu- cation.	7 U.S.C. 3152(j)	900	1,000	900
Aquaculture Centers	7 U.S.C. 3322	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Edu- cation.	7 U.S.C. 5811, 5812, 5831, and 5832.	45,000	60,000	50,000
Farm Business Management	7 U.S.C. 5925f	2,000	2,000	2,500
Sun Grant Program	7 U.S.C. 8114	3,500	3,000	3,000
Research Equipment Grants	7 U.S.C. 3310a	5,000	5,000	5,000
Alfalfa Seed and Alfalfa Forage Systems Research Program.	7 U.S.C. 5925	3,500	— — —	3,500
Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4)	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	14,500	20,000	15,000
Agricultural Genome to Phenome Initiative	7 U.S.C. 5924	2,000	— — —	2,000
Laying Hen and Turkey Research Program	7 U.S.C. 5925	— — —	— — —	1,000
Special Research Grants:	7 U.S.C. 450i(c).			
Global Change/UV Monitoring		1,400	1,925	1,400
Potato Research	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	3,000	— — —	3,000
Aquaculture Research	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total, Special Research Grants		6,400	3,925	6,400
Necessary Expenses of Research and Edu- cation Activities:				
Grants Management Systems		7,924	7,924	7,924
Federal Administration—Other Nec- essary Expenses.		12,020	13,489	12,597
Total, Necessary Expenses		19,944	21,413	20,521
Total, Research and Education Ac- tivities.		\$1,046,244	\$1,213,315	\$1,142,021

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

2022 appropriation	(\$11,880,000)
2023 budget estimate	(11,880,000)
Provided in the bill	(11,880,000)
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund, the Committee provides \$11,880,000.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

2022 appropriation	\$550,605,000
2023 budget estimate	—
Provided in the bill	586,502,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+35,897,000
2023 budget estimate	+586,502,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Extension Activities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$586,502,000.

1862 and 1890 Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes that the goal of cooperative agricultural extension is shared by all land-grant universities—to provide farmers with information from cutting-edge agricultural research, conduct demonstrations and assist rural communities in applying new technologies and farming methods to their operations, and improve the efficiency of our American farms and ranches. Therefore, the Committee directs NIFA to make every effort to strengthen partnership and expand cooperation between 1862 and 1890 Land Grant institutions, thereby closing the gap in extension between the two systems and leveraging joint collaborative efforts. Consider establishing partnership grants for joint educational and extension activities, in states where at least one 1862 institution and at least one 1890 institution are located, to foster co-creation of new opportunities and new programming to better serve producers.

Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network (FRSAN).—The Committee appreciates the updates provided in NIFA’s fiscal year 2023 budget justification and requests additional information in the next budget. The report should include details about how the program has evolved since inception, including but not limited to how many people have utilized the services associated with FRSAN each year, what kinds of programming is being provided, and what each FRSAN center’s strategy is for continuing to improve coordination with its partners and outreach to farmers, ranchers, farm workers, and others using its services. Lastly, this report should identify the impact additional funding could have on expanding programming and outreach for this program.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Estimate	Committee Provision
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(b) and (c) programs and Cooperative Extension.	7 U.S.C. 343(b) and (c) and 208(c) of P.L. 93 471.	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$330,000
Extension Services at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3221	65,000	65,000	76,000
Extension Services at 1894 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)	9,500	19,000	15,000
Facility Improvements at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3222b	21,500	21,500	25,000
Renewable Resources Extension Act	16 U.S.C. 1671 et. seq.	4,060	4,100	4,060
Rural Health and Safety Education Programs ...	7 U.S.C. 2662(i)	5,000	4,000	5,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Estimate	Committee Provision
Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database Program.	7 U.S.C. 7642	2,500	2,000	2,500
Women and Minorities in STEM Fields	7 U.S.C. 5925	1,000	2,305	2,305
Food Safety Outreach Program	7 U.S.C. 7625	10,000	10,000	10,000
Food and Ag Service Learning	7 U.S.C. 7633	2,500	2,000	2,000
Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network	7 U.S.C. 5936	10,000	10,000	10,000
Enhancing Ag Opportunities for Veterans (AgVets).	.....	— — —	5,000	— — —
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(d):	7 U.S.C. 343(d).			
Food and Nutrition Education .....	.....	70,000	70,000	70,000
Farm Safety and Youth Farm Safety Education Programs.	.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
New Technologies for Agricultural Extension.	.....	3,550	3,002	3,550
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk .....	.....	8,395	8,860	8,395
Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program.	.....	3,500	7,700	7,700
Total, Section 3(d) .....	.....	90,445	94,562	94,645
Necessary Expenses of Extension Activities:				
Agriculture in the K 12 Classroom	7 U.S.C. 3152(j)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Federal Administration—Other Necessary Expenses for Extension Activities.	.....	8,100	8,100	8,992
Total, Necessary Expenses .....	.....	9,100	9,100	9,992
Total, Extension Activities .....	.....	\$550,605	\$568,567	\$586,502

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

2022 appropriation	\$40,000,000
2023 budget estimate	— — —
Provided in the bill	39,500,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— 500,000
2023 budget estimate	+39,500,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Integrated Activities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$39,500,000.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Estimate	Committee Provision
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Organic Transition Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	7,500	7,000	7,000
Regional Rural Development Centers	7 U.S.C. 450i(c)	2,500	2,000	2,500
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative ..	7 U.S.C. 3351	8,000	8,000	8,000
Crop Protection/Pest Management Program.	7 U.S.C. 7626	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total, Integrated Activities .....	.....	\$40,000	\$39,000	\$39,500

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND
REGULATORY PROGRAMS

2022 appropriation	\$1,577,000
2023 budget estimate	1,676,000
Provided in the bill	1,617,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+40,000
2023 budget estimate	-59,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,617,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$1,110,218,000
2023 budget estimate	1,149,286,000
Provided in the bill	1,164,209,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+53,991,000
2023 budget estimate	+14,923,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Salaries and Expenses, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,164,209,000. This includes a total increase of \$22,615,000 for pay as requested in the budget.

In addition to those increases, the Committee provides increases for the following programs: \$2,000,000 for Cattle Health; \$1,500,000 for Equine, Cervid, and Small Ruminant Health; \$750,000 for the National Veterinary Stockpile; \$3,500,000 for Zoonotic Disease Management for the National Animal Health Monitoring System; \$1,000,000 for Cotton Pests; \$500,000 for Field Crop and Rangeland Ecosystems Pests; \$750,000 for Pest Detection; \$6,500,000 for Specialty Crop Pests; \$1,250,000 for Wildlife Damage Management; \$1,500,000 for Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement; \$1,200,000 for Emergency Preparedness and Response; \$2,000,000 for Agriculture Import/Export; \$2,400,000 for Overseas Technical and Trade Operations; \$1,000,000 for Horse Protection; and \$6,000,000 for Animal Care.

The Committee includes in this account \$3,000,000 for cogongrass control previously funded elsewhere in the Act.

Within the amount included for Specialty Crop Pests, the Committee includes \$71,528,000 for fruit fly exclusion and detection; \$71,359,000 for citrus health, including \$11,514,000 for HLB-MAC; \$22,266,000 for the glassy-winged sharpshooter; \$6,909,000 for the pale cyst nematode; \$1,596,000 for the light brown apple moth; \$5,043,000 for the European grapevine moth; \$10,340,000 for the navel orangeworm; \$3,022,000 for agricultural canine inspection teams; and \$18,319,000 for spotted lanternfly.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Animal Health Technical Services.....	\$38,486	\$39,268	\$39,183
Aquatic Animal Health.....	2,306	2,370	2,365
Avian Health.....	63,833	65,071	64,930
Cattle Health.....	108,500	109,005	112,771
Equine, Cervid, and Small Ruminant Health.....	32,284	31,888	34,319
National Veterinary Stockpile.....	5,751	5,791	6,528
Swine Health.....	25,390	26,100	26,044
Veterinary Biologics.....	20,898	21,539	21,479
Veterinary Diagnostics.....	61,414	58,417	62,277
Zoonotic Disease Management.....	20,282	24,111	24,067
Subtotal, Animal Health.....	379,144	383,560	393,963
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (Appropriated).....	33,849	36,725	35,541
Cotton Pests.....	14,725	13,980	15,950
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests.....	11,137	14,672	14,986
Pest Detection.....	28,218	29,137	29,825
Plant Protection Methods Development.....	21,217	21,854	21,807
Specialty Crop Pests.....	209,553	219,533	219,698
Tree & Wood Pests.....	61,217	62,854	62,562
Subtotal, Plant Health.....	379,916	398,755	400,369
Wildlife Damage Management.....	116,312	116,139	120,207
Wildlife Services Methods Development.....	23,363	24,998	23,944
Subtotal, Wildlife Services.....	139,675	141,137	144,151
Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement.....	16,697	18,759	18,722
Biotechnology Regulatory Services.....	19,262	19,733	19,691
Subtotal, Regulatory Services.....	35,959	38,492	38,413
Civilian Climate Corps.....	0	6,038	0
Contingency Fund.....	491	514	530
Emergency Preparedness & Response.....	42,021	44,242	44,117
Subtotal, Emergency Management.....	42,512	50,794	44,647
Agriculture Import/Export.....	17,928	16,327	20,292
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations.....	24,333	27,033	26,972
Subtotal, Safe Trade.....	42,261	43,360	47,264
Animal Welfare.....	32,256	33,377	39,306
Horse Protection.....	3,040	2,100	4,096
Subtotal, Animal Welfare.....	35,296	35,477	43,402
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure.....	4,251	7,451	4,251
Physical/Operational Security.....	5,163	5,193	5,182
Rent and DHS Payments.....	42,567	45,067	42,567
Congressionally Directed Spending.....	3,474	0	0
Subtotal, Agency Management.....	55,455	57,711	52,000
Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$1,110,218	\$1,149,286	\$1,164,209

Agricultural Imports.—The Committee recognizes that there is a need to update APHIS physical facilities and processes due to the increased volume of agricultural imports. The Committee requests a plan to address the needs of the programs, including steps to collaborate with stakeholders on supplemental inspection and pathogen identification services and to improve the transparency of the importation process.

Agriculture Quarantine Inspections (AQI).—The Committee recognizes that prevention of infestations of pests and diseases is much more cost effective than subsequent control or eradication. This is an important Federal responsibility and the Committee provides \$35,541,000 for the AQI function, including pre-departure and interline inspections.

The Committee acknowledges the critical role the AQI program plays in facilitating the safe trade of agricultural commodities while protecting U.S. agriculture and the environment from invasive plant and animal pests and diseases and the importance of associated AQI fees to accomplish this work. It has been more than seven years since USDA published an assessment and proposed changes to the AQI fee schedule. The Committee requests that USDA again go through the process to assess staffing levels necessary to accomplish the purpose of the AQI program and identify adjustments to the fee schedule, if necessary.

Animal Care Program.—The Committee is concerned about APHIS's Animal Care program and the steep decline in enforcement related to violations of the Animal Welfare Act. The Committee has included some of the reforms below in bill language, along with a funding increase to ensure compliance with both the bill and report language. The Committee has also provided an increase for the Office of General Counsel to address its workload on animal issues. The Committee will continue to discuss the poor state of the program with USDA and may seek further changes in the final 2023 bill.

The Committee directs the agency to reform its current licensing and enforcement scheme immediately. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- ensure consistent, thorough, unannounced inspections on a regular basis;
- act swiftly when facilities fail to comply with any of the Act's requirements;
- ensure each interference with, and/or failure to allow access for inspection, as well as each violation or failure to comply with animal welfare standards, is documented on an inspection report, and assess penalties as deemed appropriate in each such case;
- ensure that there is no use of teachable moments or any similar program that obscures findings during inspections; and
- require that inspection reports that identify violations or failures of compliance be shared with relevant local, state, and federal agencies.

The Committee is also concerned about the lack of enforcement of online dog dealers, which has allowed many online operations to continue selling puppies without the necessary USDA licensing under the Animal Welfare Act. The Secretary is directed to make a priority of the enforcement of the 2013 rule that requires that

dealers who are selling animals sight-unseen to consumers must have the necessary license to do so.

If necessary, the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Attorney General to encourage greater collaboration on Animal Welfare Act enforcement and ensure that the Department of Justice has access to evidence needed to initiate cases.

Antimicrobial Resistance.—The Committee provides an increase of \$3,500,000 for the National Animal Health Monitoring System Program to expand the collection and analysis of antimicrobial use and resistance data, and the collection of national level prevalence data on zoonotic diseases. The Committee supports USDA's efforts in the "One Health" program which seeks to maintain or reduce health risks to animals, humans, the environment, and society, and is essential in combating current and future zoonotic pandemics.

APHIS Inspections of ARS Facilities.—The funding provided for the Animal Welfare program includes funding to support the agreement between APHIS and ARS, under which APHIS conducts compliance inspections of ARS facilities to ensure compliance with the regulations and standards of the Animal Welfare Act. The Committee directs APHIS to conduct inspections of all such ARS facilities and to post the resulting inspection reports online in their entirety without redactions except signatures. The Committee continues to direct APHIS to transmit to the Committees all inspection reports involving ARS facilities, including pre-compliance inspections. These facilities involve federal funds over which this Committee has oversight responsibilities. APHIS is directed to include every violation its inspectors find and never to frustrate the Committee's oversight activities by using so-called "teachable moments" or other means of not reporting ARS facility violations.

Arundo Management and Control.—The Committee is concerned with the damage the invasive plant *Arundo donax* inflicts on groundwater levels in drought-prone western states. The Committee directs APHIS to work with federal, state, and local water managers in affected areas to establish a management and control regime to prevent further water shortages in drought stricken areas.

Asian Giant Hornet.—The Committee recognizes the work that the Department is doing to conduct research, outreach, and eradicate the Asian Giant Hornet. As the Department further engages efforts for eradication, the Committee has provided additional resources for the continuation of the existing efforts with the inclusion of an expanded focus incorporating work on improved monitoring tools, optimizing lure evaluation, utilizing modeling to guide response efforts, and building rapid response platforms.

Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB).—Within the amount provided for Tree and Wood Pests, the Committee maintains funding and cost share rates for ALB at the 2022 level.

Asian Longhorned Tick (ALT).—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing spread of ALT, which has been identified in 17 states and represents a growing threat to domestic livestock populations. In addition to monitoring the spread of ALT, APHIS should utilize the resources necessary to enhance collaboration with ARS, NIFA, state partners, and industry stakeholders to improve preparedness, surveillance, and response capabilities. Recognizing that

public education and outreach will play an important role to reduce the spread of ALT, the Committee expects APHIS to enhance outreach and education efforts to that end.

Avian Health.—The Committee maintains the 2022 funding level for the Avian Health Program which provides surveillance, prevention, and control of avian diseases to protect the U.S. poultry industry.

Blackbird Predation.—APHIS is responsible for providing Federal leadership in managing problems caused by wildlife. The Committee is aware of the economic importance of controlling blackbird depredation, which affects sunflowers and other crops. The Committee encourages APHIS to take action to reduce blackbird depredation in the Northern Great Plains.

Body-gripping traps.—The Committee maintains the 2022 funding level for the Secretary to develop best management practices for body-gripping traps in circumstances where current use of body-gripping traps increase the risk of non-target capture to unacceptable levels, such as in some urban environments.

Canine Detection and Surveillance.—The Committee recognizes the important role APHIS' canines program plays in invasive species and disease detection and continues to provide \$3,000,000 to support these efforts. The Committee requests that APHIS keep it apprised of program activities, including how the agency uses funding provided.

Cattle Health.—The Committee provides \$112,771,000 for Cattle Health to continue to fund initiatives related to eradication of fever ticks for livestock and wildlife hosts including but not limited to research, data management, infrastructure, and treatment. The Committee is concerned that the cattle fever tick quarantine area is expanding despite efforts to constrain spread. To prevent movement of livestock and game animals outside of the quarantined or high risk premises, the Committee provides an increase of \$2,000,000 and encourages APHIS to use available funds for a cost-share program for the construction and repair of livestock or game fencing on private lands. The Committee directs USDA, in conjunction with state animal health commissions, to develop a strategy to exclude wildlife from areas at highest risk of tick spread and identify areas that qualify for funds within these areas.

The Committee also notes that large dense stands of non-native Carrizo cane occupy the banks and floodplains of the Rio Grande River, providing favorable habitat for agriculturally damaging cattle fever ticks and threatening water supplies for agriculture due to its high evapo-transpiration capacity. The Committee understands APHIS has been working with ARS on biological controls and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for mechanical controls. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for APHIS to continue to coordinate with ARS, CBP, Department of the Interior, the International Boundary and Water Commission, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and other stakeholders on control efforts. The Department is requested to keep the Committee apprised of progress made in this regard.

Cervid Health.—The Committee provides no less than \$15,500,000 for cervid health activities, of which \$11,500,000 shall be for APHIS to allocate funds directly to State departments of wildlife, State departments of agriculture, Native American Tribes,

and research institutions and universities to further develop and implement chronic wasting disease (CWD) surveillance, testing, management, and response activities. Within the remaining \$4,000,000 provided, APHIS should, if warranted, give consideration to indemnity payments and associated costs to remove infected and exposed animals from the landscape as expeditiously as possible.

In addition, the Committee maintains the 2022 funding level for Wildlife Services Methods Development for CWD work at the National Wildlife Research Center.

Citrus Health Response Program (CHRP).—CHRP is a national effort to protect the U.S. industry from the ravages of invasive pests and diseases. These funds are designed to partner with state departments of agriculture and industry groups to address the challenges of citrus pests and diseases. In addition to the funds provided in this account, the Committee encourages APHIS to utilize the funds available in the Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Programs account to the greatest extent possible in an attempt to sustain the economic viability of the citrus industry.

Cotton Pests.—The bill provides \$15,950,000 for the joint Cotton Pests Program. The Committee encourages APHIS and the cotton industry to make every effort to ensure the boll weevil does not reinfest areas of the U.S. where it has been successfully eradicated.

Depopulation.—APHIS uses defined methods for depopulation as described in the 2019 American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Guidelines for Depopulation of Animals, based on the species and to meet specific depopulation timelines and on-site conditions. The AVMA definition stresses the importance of considering animal welfare when determining the best approach to depopulation. Given the nationwide outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza and growing concerns over African swine fever, the Committee directs the USDA to ensure that the National Veterinary Stockpile has adequate supplies and equipment to assist producers in utilizing more rapid, humane, and effective depopulation methods when necessary, as laid forth in the AVMA guidelines.

Emergency Outbreaks.—The Committee continues to include specific language relating to the availability of funds to address emergencies related to the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious diseases or pests of animals, poultry or plants. The Committee expects the Secretary to continue to use the authority provided in this bill to transfer funds from the CCC for the arrest and eradication of animal and plant pests and diseases that threaten American agriculture. By providing funds in this account, the Committee is enhancing, not replacing, the use of CCC funding for emergency outbreaks.

Emergency Preparedness and Response.—The Committee continues to provide funding for the Animal Care Program to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency on the National Response Plan and to support state and local governments' efforts to plan for protection of people with animals and incorporate lessons learned from previous disasters. The Committee includes an increase of \$1,450,000 to support hazard preparedness and response for zoos and aquariums, and implementation of emergency

contingency plans for all facilities regulated under the Animal Welfare Act.

Feral swine.—The Committee maintains the 2022 funding level for feral swine eradication efforts. The Committee encourages APHIS Wildlife Services to use all approved measures as a force multiplier and prioritize states with the highest population of feral swine.

Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection.—The Committee provides an increase of \$4,000,000 for exotic fruit fly detection, response, and prevention. The Committee requests a report, in consultation with the Department of Defense, on plans for repairs, improvements, maintenance, and construction of the Sterile Insect Release Facility at Joint Forces Training Base, Los Alamitos, California.

Genetically Engineered Microbes.—While APHIS published a final rule in May 2020 to update its biotechnology regulations under Part 340 for biotechnology plants, genetically engineered (GE) microbes were not provided similar, clear next steps for obtaining permits and moving towards commercialization. The Committee urges APHIS, to take measurable steps to establish a predictable and science-based regulatory pathway, including guidance on categories or characteristics of microbes within APHIS's Part 340 scope, and to establish an outreach strategy to engage impacted developers and other stakeholders in the process of scoping a Regulatory Status Review for GE microbes for future rulemaking.

Glassy Winged Sharpshooter.—The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 and urges USDA to consider all appropriate funding resources to rapidly respond to areas where increasing numbers of the pest glassy winged sharpshooter are occurring in California.

Horse Protection Act (HPA).—The Committee provides \$4,096,000 for enforcement of the HPA and reminds the Secretary that Congress granted the agency primary responsibility to enforce this law, including the training of all inspectors. The Committee directs the Secretary to issue the new proposed HPA rule expeditiously and to finalize and publish the new final rule by as soon as possible.

Huanglongbing Emergency Response.—The Committee encourages APHIS to allocate sufficient resources to continue the activities necessary to effectively prevent or manage HLB. The disease, for which there is no cure, has caused a significant decline in Florida's citrus production since 2007. All citrus producing counties in Texas are under quarantine; and in California, there have been over 3,000 confirmed cases of HLB in backyard citrus trees. HLB threatens the sustainability of the entire domestic citrus industry. If HLB continues to spread, it will cost thousands of additional jobs and millions in lost revenue. The agency is encouraged to support the priorities and strategies identified by the HLB-MAC group. The agency should appropriately allocate resources based on critical need and the maximum benefit to the citrus industry.

Imported Dogs.—The Committee is aware that the USDA issued a report that showed that over one million dogs are imported into the United States each year. Of that number, however, less than one percent are subject to thorough health screenings to show that they are healthy, vaccinated and free of disease prior to entering the country. The limited health requirements and inspection has resulted in the importation of animals that, tragically, arrive in

poor health or die during travel, as well as the importation of animals carrying various diseases from rabies to canine influenza to leptospirosis, among others. As the connection between human and animal health becomes clearer, it is imperative that imported animals, including dogs, are healthy, vaccinated, and of an appropriate age to travel. Therefore, the Committee maintains the 2022 increase of \$1,000,000 for APHIS to strengthen its oversight of imported dogs, including stronger interagency coordination to better protect animal and public health.

In and Out Bound Market Access Report.—The Committee requests APHIS to continue submitting the report on U.S. out-bound and foreign in-bound agricultural market access. The report should provide data for the last three years, including the date access was granted and the in-bound and out-bound volumes shipped by country and commodity.

Lacey Act Implementation.—To combat illegal imports of timber and timber products, protect natural resources, and promote fair trade, the Lacey Act, as amended, requires an import declaration for certain plants and plant products. Since 2009, APHIS has been phasing in enforcement of the declaration requirement. The Committee is concerned with the pace of enforcement and provides \$4,984,000, more than doubling the 2021 level, for additional enforcement phases. The Committee urges APHIS to work with federal partners and stakeholders to enhance Lacey Act program analysis and compliance efforts, and looks forward to receiving the report requested in House Report 117–82.

Marine Mammals.—The Committee is concerned that USDA's handling, care, treatment, and transportation standards for marine mammals in captivity are seriously outdated. Current standards do not adequately protect the welfare of captive marine mammals. An effort to modernize these standards that began in 2002 ended in 2021 when a proposed rule published in 2016 was withdrawn, recognizing it was now outdated. The Committee directs APHIS to prioritize the development and finalization of a humane and science-based rule to modernize its marine mammal regulations and to report back within six months on its progress in achieving that goal.

Mink STAMP Program.—The Committee is concerned about the low level of state and industry participation in the new Mink SARS-CoV-2 Transmission Avoidance and Monitoring Plan (Mink STAMP) program, designed to monitor for SARS-CoV-2 infection on mink farms and minimize risk of transmission of the virus between mink, humans, and other animals on and around mink farms. The Committee requests a written report within 90 days delineating State agencies and mink farms that are currently participating and what proactive steps are being taken or should be taken to encourage greater state and industry participation in the Mink STAMP program. Additionally, the report shall explain what education, incentives, infrastructure support, surveillance activities, multimedia resources, and herd management recommendations are being provided to mink farmers as part of the Mink STAMP program. Finally, the report shall describe what steps the Department will take to ensure comprehensive SARS-CoV-2 monitoring at mink farms if only partial participation by states and farmers is achieved. The report should include any corresponding documenta-

tion indicating that the above steps and actions were taken. The report shall also provide farm owners with an outline of processes, procedures, and reimbursements in the event of farm closures.

Mormon Cricket and Grasshopper.—In light of continued drought conditions over the past two years, the Committee is concerned about the significant increase in Mormon cricket and grasshopper populations. The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to ensure that adequate funding remains available to mitigate the associated economic damages.

National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN).—The laboratories within the NAHLN network are on the frontline for detection of newly identified and reemerging animal diseases. NAHLN laboratories provide a critical contribution to animal and human health, as demonstrated during the pandemic. Therefore, the Committee rejects the budget reduction and continues to provide funding for NAHLN through both APHIS and NIFA at no less than \$18,500,000 for fiscal year 2023. This amount is in addition to mandatory funding provided through the 2018 Farm Bill for Animal Disease Prevention and Management. The Committee encourages the Department to provide robust funding from the 2018 Farm Bill for NAHLN.

National Honeybee Disease Survey Report.—The Committee continues funding the survey at the 2022 level. Since 2009, a national survey of honeybee pests and diseases has been funded annually by APHIS along with other federal and non-federal partners to document which bee diseases, parasites, or pests of honeybees are present and/or likely absent in the U.S. This information will help place current and future epidemiological studies in context and thus may indirectly help investigations of emerging conditions.

Pale Cyst Nematode Eradication.—The Committee includes funding to maintain resources for the pale cyst nematode eradication program at the 2022 level in order to continue with successful efforts to eradicate this pest. If left untreated, this pest could spread, affecting other crops.

Plant Biostimulants.—Within the funding available, APHIS is requested to work with other agencies and stakeholders to develop and implement the recommendations set forth in the report submitted pursuant to section 10111 of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018.

Scrapie Eradication Program.—The Committee maintains funding at the 2022 level for the National Scrapie Eradication Program.

Spotted Lanternfly.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the recent Spotted Lanternfly outbreak and provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support efforts in combatting this pest. The Committee requests that APHIS keeps it apprised of the program's strategy and progress.

Swine Health Improvement Program.—The Committee notes that the Department announced in 2020 the establishment of a joint Federal, State, and industry project to develop a certification program for high-consequence swine diseases. Given the outbreak of African Swine Fever in the Hispaniola region, the Committee recognizes the importance of reassuring foreign trading partners of the status of the American swine herd's health and the measures the American swine industry has taken to prevent an introduction of African swine fever and classical swine fever. The Committee en-

courages the Department to continue advancing the work of the Swine Health Improvement Program.

Tallow Tree.—The Committee urges APHIS to carefully consider the effects on pollinators and beekeepers that may be associated with the release of *Bikasha collaris* and *Gadirtha fusca* for biological control of Chinese Tallow. APHIS should only proceed with approval of such releases in the event it can determine they will not adversely affect pollinators and the beekeeping industry.

Wildlife Services.—The Committee is aware that APHIS has worked with landowners to deploy nonlethal strategies. APHIS is directed to continue to implement and prioritize nonlethal strategies by: (1) promoting and, where appropriate, implementing nonlethal livestock-predator conflict reduction and mitigation techniques; husbandry practices, night corralling, shed lambing, attractant and carcass removal, livestock herding, and human presence; (2) providing training in selection, implementation, monitoring and adaptation of nonlethal techniques for agricultural producers, landowners, federal and state agency personnel, and others; and (3) collaborating with the National Wildlife Research Center to advance and improve nonlethal predator coexistence methods, research on monitoring methods for efficacy of nonlethal control methods implemented to reduce predation, and establish clear documentation protocols for nonlethal approaches implemented in advance of lethal control measures where applicable. The Committee provides no less than \$4,550,000 for these activities in fiscal year 2023.

Within these funds, APHIS should expand, develop, and implement nonlethal methods with a focus on reducing human-wildlife conflicts related to predators and beavers in the Western Region and Great Lakes states.

The Committee requests an annual report documenting all work on nonlethal strategies development and progress in this area, and detailing how funds were dispersed, including regional distribution, wild and domestic species impacted, number and size of livestock/agricultural operations impacted, and nonlethal tools and methods implemented and supported.

Within the amount provided for Wildlife Services, the Committee requests that APHIS work with States and other partners to ensure an equitable cost sharing framework to allow Wildlife Services to manage human-wildlife conflicts more effectively.

The Committee directs APHIS to spend no less than the fiscal year 2020 level for predator control in the protection of sheep and goats.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2022 appropriation	\$3,175,000
2023 budget estimate	3,175,000
Provided in the bill	3,175,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	---
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Buildings and Facilities of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Committee provides \$3,175,000.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

2022 appropriation	\$226,657,000
2023 budget estimate	232,960,000
Provided in the bill	242,913,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+16,256,000
2023 budget estimate	+9,953,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Marketing Services of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$242,913,000. This includes a total increase of \$4,756,000 for pay as requested in the budget.

In addition, the Committee provides increases for the following programs: \$2,000,000 for the National Organic Standards program; \$500,000 for the Acer Access and Development Program; and \$5,000,000 for the Packers and Stockyards Act program. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the Micro-Grants for Food Security Program, an increase of \$5,000,000 over 2022.

The bill also includes \$7,400,000 for the Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program authorized under the Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. Together with the Value-Added Producer Grant Program, the bill provides a total of \$20,400,000 for LAMP. This amount is in addition to \$50,000,000 of mandatory funds available in fiscal year 2023. The Committee also notes that as part of the American Rescue Plan Act, \$130,000,000 is available to augment the Local Food Promotion Program and the Regional Food Systems Partnership Grant Program in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

The Committee continues funding for the Dairy Business Innovation Initiatives in this account at \$25,000,000. The Committee encourages AMS to work with the established initiatives to enhance cooperation with land-grant and minority serving institutions and provide support to small, minority-owned, socially-disadvantaged producers, processors, or distributors. AMS shall report back to the Committee on the status of these efforts within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

Antitrust.—The Committee provides an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Packers and Stockyards Program to fund authorized top priority needs. The Committee recognizes that consolidation in agribusiness can be detrimental to farmers, consumers, workers and the environment. The Committee considers enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act a top priority and directs the Department to continue enforcing the Act to the fullest extent of the law. Further, the Committee urges AMS and other agencies and mission areas to fully incorporate fair and competitive markets priorities across relevant programs and operations.

National Organic Program (NOP).—Within the funding provided, AMS is urged to focus on standards development and addressing the backlog of National Organic Standards Board recommendations. The Committee requests that the budget request for NOP include details on key expenditures such as compliance and enforcement activities and standards development. The request should

also include a breakdown of expenditures and status of the \$5 million in mandatory funding provided by the 2018 farm bill for NOP technology upgrades.

To maximize the climate benefits of organic agriculture, the Committee urges the NOP to increase enforcement efforts to ensure full compliance with the soil health and pasture requirements of USDA organic standards.

Product of the USA Labeling.—The Committee notes the importance of accurate labeling as to country of origin of meat products for consumers and strongly urges the Department to initiate the rulemaking process to revise current labeling to ensure products labeled as “Made in the USA” or “Product of the USA”, in fact, meet consumer expectations.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2022 limitation	(\$61,786,000)
2023 budget limitation	(62,596,000)
Provided in the bill	(62,596,000)
Comparison:	
2022 limitation	(+810,000)
2023 budget limitation	— —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee provides a limitation of \$62,596,000 on Administrative Expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Cotton Classing.—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 and acknowledges the challenges presented during the 2021 cotton season such as extensive delays in quality designation, contract delivery, and loan repayments. The Committee encourages AMS to continue working with producers to secure stability and dependability of the cotton classification program to timely and accurately process numerous samples of cotton bales with less reliance on seasonal staff and less disruption of market opportunities.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	(\$20,817,000)
2023 budget estimate	(21,501,000)
Provided in the bill	(21,501,000)
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	(+684,000)
2023 budget estimate	— —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Marketing Agreements and Orders Program, the Committee provides a transfer from Section 32 funds of \$21,501,000.

The following table reflects the status of this fund:

ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS 2022–2023

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Appropriation (30% of Customs Receipts)	\$21,685,752	\$27,123,378	\$27,123,378

ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS
2022–2023—Continued
[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
<i>Less Transfers:</i>			
Food and Nutrition Service	– 19,968,083	– 25,199,767	– 25,199,767
Commerce Department	– 253,669	– 362,611	– 362,611
<i>Total, Transfers</i>	– 20,221,752	– 25,562,378	– 25,562,378
Budget Authority, Farm Bill	1,464,000	1,561,000	1,561,000
Appropriations Temporarily Reduce—Sequestration	72,789	– 77,691	– 77,691
<i>Budget Authority, Appropriations Act</i>	1,391,211	1,483,309	1,483,309
<i>Less Obligations:</i>			
Child Nutrition Programs (Entitlement Commodities)	485,000	485,000	485,000
State Option Contract	5,000	5,000	5,000
Removal of Defective Commodities	2,500	2,500	2,500
Disaster Relief	5,000	5,000	5,000
Additional Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts Purchases	206,000	206,000	206,000
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	187,000	198,000	198,000
Estimated Future Needs	443,084	523,130	523,130
<i>Total, Commodity Procurement</i>	1,333,584	1,424,630	1,424,630
<i>Administrative Funds:</i>			
Commodity Purchase Support	36,810	37,178	37,178
Marketing Agreements and Orders	20,817	21,501	21,501
<i>Total, Administrative Funds</i>	57,627	58,679	58,679
<i>Total Obligations</i>	\$1,391,211	\$1,483,309	\$1,483,309

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

2022 appropriation	\$1,235,000
2023 budget estimate	1,235,000
Provided in the bill	1,235,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Payments to States and Possessions, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,235,000.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

2022 limitation	(\$55,000,000)
2023 budget limitation	(55,000,000)
Provided in the bill	(55,000,000)
Comparison:	
2022 limitation	— — —
2023 budget limitation	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee includes a limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses of \$55,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

2022 appropriation	\$1,077,000
2023 budget estimate	1,176,000
Provided in the bill	1,117,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+40,000
2023 budget estimate	–59,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,177,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

2022 appropriation	\$1,108,664,000
2023 budget estimate	1,226,148,000
Provided in the bill	1,180,364,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+71,700,000
2023 budget estimate	–45,784,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,180,364,000. This amount includes \$25,000,000 for reducing User Fees for Small and Very Small establishments; \$5,000,000 for Information Technology modernization investments; \$2,800,000 for recruitment and retention of Public Health Veterinarians; and \$1,000,000 for the inspection of wild caught invasive species in the order siluriformes and family Ictaluridae. In addition, \$29,700,000 is provided in Title VII of the bill for the final costs of the Goodfellow move.

The following table reflects the Committee's recommendations for fiscal year 2023:

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

[Dollars in thousands]

Federal Inspection	\$1,057,778
Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure System	35,272
International Food Safety and Inspection	18,997
State Food Safety and Inspection	68,317
Total, Food Safety and Inspection Service	\$1,180,364

Good Commercial Practices.—The Committee recognizes that the handling of birds at slaughter according to Good Commercial Practices (GCP) improves quality and reduces the occurrence of adulterated poultry products in the marketplace. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committees on documented instances where establishments lost control of their processes for handling birds, and consequently were not operating in accordance with GCPs, no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Humane Methods of Slaughter.—FSIS shall ensure that all inspection personnel conducting humane handling verification procedures receive robust initial training and periodic refresher training on the FSIS humane handling and slaughter regulations and directives. This includes handling of non-ambulatory disabled animals,

as well as proper use of the Humane Activities Tracking System to ensure humane handling of animals as they arrive and are offloaded and handled in ante-mortem holding pens, suspect pens, chutes, stunning areas, and on the slaughter line. The Committee directs the agency to continue preparation and online publication of the Humane Handling Quarterly Reports, to include: (1) the number of humane handling verification procedures performed, (2) the number of administrative enforcement actions taken, (3) the time spent on Humane Handling Activities Tracking System activities, and (4) comparisons of these measurements by plant size and FSIS district.

Inspection Processes.—The Committee includes \$500,000 for FSIS to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how the agency may establish a process for seafood facilities that process multiple species, including wild-caught, invasive blue catfish, to seek a waiver from FSIS inspection requirements to process seafood according to their seafood HACCP plan as required by the FDA. The report should include any barriers and challenges these processors encounter under the FSIS program.

Invasive Species.—The Committee encourages the FSIS to work with other agencies, and stakeholders to better market food offered for sale that is the product of a wild caught, invasive species such as Northern Snakehead or Blue Catfish.

Labeling Claims.—The Committee is concerned that the agency's process for verifying and approving animal raising and sustainability claims on meat and poultry product labels has led to consumer confusion and allowed unfair practices to proliferate. As a result, there can potentially be wide gaps between actual on-farm practices and consumer expectations for what the animal-raising claims convey. FSIS is responsible for ensuring that meat and poultry products are accurately labeled, and pre-approves these claims. FSIS most recently updated its guidance document on animal raising and sustainability claims in 2019, and the Committee encourage the agency to reevaluate these guideline—in particular for the most widely used animal raising and sustainability claim—with the goal of strengthening the verification methods. The agency is encouraged to work closely with the AMS to make sure that label claims submitted as part as AMS's "Process Verified Program" align closely with the FSIS guidance document. The Committee encourages the agency to make reforms to the approval system that will ensure that such claims are meaningful and reflect consumer expectations. This will reduce consumer confusion and promote fairness and competition amongst producers of meat, poultry, and egg products.

Salmonella.—The Committee recognizes the Department's commitment to reduce illnesses attributable to Salmonella in poultry and urges FSIS to adopt enforceable, science-based product standards aimed at reducing illness by focusing on the Salmonella most likely to cause illness and addressing Salmonella contamination before birds enter the slaughter facility. Not later than 180 days after enactment FSIS shall report to the Committees on reforms under its Salmonella initiative.

Workplace Hazards.—The Committee is concerned about the implementation and renegotiation of the 1994 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Department of Labor's Occu-

pational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and FSIS towards establishing a process for FSIS inspection personnel to be trained to recognize and report serious workplace hazards. The Committee requests a status update on implementation status of this renegotiated MOU 90 days following enactment of the bill.

TITLE II

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION

2022 appropriation	\$1,687,000
2023 budget estimate	1,792,000
Provided in the bill	1,727,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+40,000
2023 budget estimate	– 65,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,727,000.

Agritourism.—The Committee notes the growth of the agritourism industry and the importance of agritourism in supporting local economies, diversifying revenue sources for farmers, providing educational opportunities to kids and families, and maintaining the rural character of agricultural communities. The Committee looks forward to the Department's updated agritourism resource manual and Agriculture Census follow-on study regarding agritourism as directed in House Report 117–82.

Cage-Free Housing Conversion.—The committee recognizes that the cage-free and gestation crate-free market is rapidly expanding due to demand by consumers and food corporations. In addition, a growing number of state laws are requiring farmers to convert to cage-free facilities. The Committee strongly encourages the Secretary to review this information and consider helping producers meet these economic opportunities by providing financial assistance for the conversion to cage-free and gestation crate-free housing.

Livestock Indemnity Payments for Adverse Weather.—The Committee is aware that millions of farmed animals die each year due to the effects of adverse weather. Extreme weather events are occurring at increased frequency, putting additional livestock at risk. The Committee recognizes the importance of disaster planning and directs the Department to work with producers that want to voluntarily develop disaster plans to prevent livestock deaths and injuries.

Small Meatpackers.—The Committee recognizes small and rural meat processors need capital availability to establish or expand services to meet local needs. The Committee looks forward to reviewing USDA's evaluation of small and rural meat processor needs and recommendations for providing capital to support small meat processors, as requested in House Report 117–82.

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION BUSINESS CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2022 appropriation	\$238,177,000
2023 budget estimate	261,783,000
Provided in the bill	257,684,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+19,507,000
2023 budget estimate	– 4,099,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$257,684,000.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	Appropriation	Transfer from program accounts	Total, FSA S&E
2022 appropriation	1,173,070,000	(294,114,000)	1,467,184,000
2023 budget estimate	1,231,697,000	(305,803,000)	1,537,500,000
Provided in the bill	1,229,396,000	(305,803,000)	1,535,199,000
Comparison:			
2022 appropriation	+56,326,000	+11,689	+68,015,000
2023 budget estimate	– 2,301,000	– – –	– 2,301,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Salaries and Expenses of the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,229,396,000 and transfers of \$305,803,000 for a total program level of \$1,535,199,000.

Farmers.gov.—The Committee directs USDA to continue to drive implementation and expansion of the Farmers.gov application, a single portal built around the needs of farmers, to enable USDA employees and USDA customers and producers to view their information, complete transactions and quickly review the status, submit applications for FPAC programs, and receive program payments for all USDA farm programs including, but not limited to, loans, conservation, disaster, dairy, or other programs. All farm programs which require direct application from the farmer, rancher, or producer should be considered for expansion of the Farmers.gov application and functions.

PFAS-contaminated farmland.—The Committee encourages FSA and NRCS to explore using the Conservation Reserve Program to enroll PFAS-contaminated farmland that may not be suitable for further agricultural production. Additionally, the Committee is aware that PFAS contamination can cause significant financial distress for farmers and encourages FSA to explore flexibilities for impacted borrowers to defer, restructure, or forgive their debt as appropriate. The Committee requests that FSA work to avoid PFAS indemnity payments being diverted to repay FSA liens instead of helping to replace a farmer's lost income.

Small Farmer Specialists.—The Committee recognizes COVID-19, climate change, and trade wars/agreements have impeded small

farmer growth. The Committee remains concerned that a majority of financial and technical assistance goes to larger farmers and encourages USDA to hire dedicated regionally focused small farmer specialists that can enhance outreach and assistance to small farmers on federal programs, conservation practices, contract opportunities, and other valuable issues to help our small farmers regain their economic footing.

Staffing.—The Committee is concerned about FSA’s ability to attract and retain field staff to do FSA’s critical work in rural communities. The Committee is also concerned that local FSA offices are often tasked with implementing new programs with little notice. The Committee directs the Secretary to report on a plan to address retention and communication between FSA offices and the national office. Additionally, the committee encourages FSA to factor in administration of disaster assistance programming when contemplating additional staffing resources needed to successfully carry out its mission.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

2022 appropriation	\$7,000,000
2023 budget estimate	6,914,000
Provided in the bill	7,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	+86,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For State Mediation Grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$7,000,000.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$6,500,000
2023 budget estimate	6,500,000
Provided in the bill	6,500,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,500,000.

GEOGRAPHICALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

2022 appropriation	\$3,000,000
2023 budget estimate	— — —
Provided in the bill	3,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	+3,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for the Reimbursement Transportation Cost Payment Program for Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$500,000
2023 budget estimate	500,000
Provided in the bill	500,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	-- --
2023 budget estimate	-- --

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Dairy Indemnity Program (DIPP), the Committee provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary (estimated to be \$500,000 in the President's fiscal year 2023 budget request).

PFAS chemicals.—The Committee is aware that some dairy farms are unable to sell their milk as a result of contamination from a family of synthetic chemicals, collectively known as “PFAS” chemicals. The Committee notes USDA updated the DIPP to provide additional options to dairy producers impacted by PFAS contamination, and looks forward to continuing to work with USDA, other state and Federal partners, and producers to mitigate the impacts of PFAS.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

ESTIMATED LOAN LEVELS

2022 loan level	\$10,385,908,000
2023 budget estimate	10,652,312,000
Provided in the bill	10,652,312,000
Comparison:	
2022 loan level	+266,404,000
2023 budget estimate	-- --

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund program account, the Committee provides a loan level of \$10,652,312,000.

The following table reflects the loan levels for the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund program account:

AGRICULTURE CREDIT PROGRAMS—LOAN LEVELS
[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Farm Loan Programs:			
Farm Ownership:			
Direct	\$2,800,000	\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Farm Operating:			
Direct	1,633,333	1,633,333	1,633,333
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	2,118,482	2,118,491	2,118,491
Emergency Loans	37,668	4,062	4,062
Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans	20,000	20,000	20,000
Conservation Loans:			
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	150,000	150,000	150,000
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	5,000	5,000	5,000
Boll Weevil Eradication	60,000	60,000	60,000

AGRICULTURE CREDIT PROGRAMS—LOAN LEVELS—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Relending Program	61,425	61,426	61,426
Total	10,385,908	10,652,312	10,652,312

ESTIMATED LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

[Dollars in thousands]

	Direct Loan Subsidy	Guaranteed Loan Subsidy	Administrative expenses
2022 appropriation	\$40,017	\$16,524	\$314,772
2023 budget estimate	23,520	11,228	326,461
Provided in the bill	23,520	11,228	326,461
Comparison:			
2022 appropriation	– 16,497	– 5,296	+11,689
2023 budget estimate	– – –	– – –	– – –

The following table reflects the costs of loan programs under credit reform:

AGRICULTURE CREDIT PROGRAMS—SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Farm Loan Subsidies:			
Farm Operating:			
Direct	\$40,017	\$23,520	\$23,520
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	16,524	11,228	11,228
Emergency Loans	267	249	249
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	407	894	894
Relending Program	5,000	10,983	10,983
Total	62,215	46,874	46,874
ACIF Expenses:			
FSA Salaries and Expenses	294,114	305,803	305,803
Program Administrative Expenses	20,658	20,658	20,658
Total, ACIF Expenses	\$376,987	\$373,335	\$373,335

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2022 appropriation	\$62,707,000
2023 budget estimate	75,443,000
Provided in the bill	75,443,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+12,736,000
2023 budget estimate	– – –

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Risk Management Agency, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$75,443,000.

The Committee fully funds the Administration's request, which includes \$2,000,000 for additional resources to address climate change, \$2,548,000 to enhance staffing to support RMA initiatives, and \$7,000,000 for product development and outreach and for the Compliance Data Warehouse.

Administrative and Operating Expenses.—The Committee is aware that due to current historically higher prices for some commodities, the Administrative and Operating expense subsidy for specialty crop policies has been factored lower for the 2021 reinsurance year and is also expected for the 2022 reinsurance year. The Committee encourages RMA to continue engagement with the crop insurance industry on this issue. The Committee further directs RMA to jointly brief the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Agriculture of both Houses of Congress on this issue.

Alfalfa.—The Committee recognizes alfalfa to be an important domestic forage crop valued for nitrogen fixation, soil conservation, crop rotation, and as a natural habitat. From 2002 through 2021, alfalfa acreage has declined 33.4 percent. The Committee encourages RMA to explore the creation of a revenue and/or quality alfalfa crop insurance policy to ensure producers have a safety net that they need to produce this important crop.

Crop Insurance.—The committee recognizes RMA recently issued “UPDATED Coarse Grains Crop Provisions FAD–294” to further explain and clarify agency rules related to the insurability of corn.

Pandemic Cover Crop Program.—The Committee recognizes the Pandemic Cover Crop Program helps producers maintain their cover crop systems amid a financially challenging time because of the COVID–19 pandemic, and that it encourages an important conservation practice. The Committee directs the Department to continue supporting producers through the Pandemic Cover Crop Program, in conjunction with other pandemic assistance programs, using available resources as producers continue to manage pandemic and supply chain disruptions.

Rainfall Index Program.—The Committee recognizes the unique geographic, geological, and atmospheric characteristics of U.S. non-contiguous states and territories when developing insurance products for pasture, rangeland, and forage (PRF) areas. The Committee further recognizes that NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center provides the data for the Rainfall Index Program, but has limited data for Alaska, Hawaii, and the U.S. Territories. The Committee encourages RMA to continue to look for potential alternative data sources for these regions and to examine the feasibility of a rainfall index program for U.S. non-contiguous states and Territories that protects against yield losses caused by low precipitation for PRF areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

2022 appropriation	\$904,396,000
2023 budget estimate	1,001,101,000
Provided in the bill	1,023,777,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+119,381,000
2023 budget estimate	+22,676,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Conservation Operations, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,023,777,000. The Committee provides \$16,751,000 for the Snow Survey and Water Forecasting Program; \$10,747,000 for

the Plant Materials Centers, of which \$1,000,000 is for climate smart agriculture; and \$86,560,000 for the Soil Surveys Program. The Committee provides \$883,746,000 for Conservation Technical Assistance, which includes \$50,000,000 for equity conservation cooperative agreement and \$25,000,000 for climate smart agriculture, and \$1,000,000 is for Phragmite control. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for a cost-share program for the construction and repair of perimeter fencing.

The Committee specifies the following projects and amounts to be funded in fiscal year 2023.

Community Project Funding			
Recipient	Project	Location	Amount
Rio Grande International Study Center	Rio Grande River Conservation Project	Laredo, TX	\$ 2,000,000
City of Boca Raton	Restoration of Rosemary Ridge Environmentally Sensitive Land	Boca Raton, FL	\$ 175,000
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency	Bouquet Canyon Creek Restoration Project	Santa Clarita, CA	\$ 300,000
Rankin County Board of Supervisors	Rankin County Watershed Protection & Restoration Program	Brandon, MS	\$ 1,200,000
Aina Momona	'Aina Momona Community-Led Stewardship Project	Kaunakakai, HI	\$ 1,000,000
Glenn County Resource Conservation District	Glenn County Groundwater Recharge Development Plan	Willows, CA	\$ 275,000
County of Santa Clara	Agricultural Resilience Incentive (ARI) Program	San Jose , CA	\$ 750,000
City of Lambertville	Music Mountain Woodland Restoration and Stormwater Management Green Infrastructure Project	Lambertville, NJ	\$ 450,000
Prairie View A&M University	Climate Resilient Agriculture Research and Demonstration Program	Prairie View, TX	\$ 1,500,000
County of Midland	Midland County Flood Plain Reconnection and Enhancement	Midland, MI	\$ 750,000
The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York	Addressing Climate Challenges to Agriculture and Water Quality in the New York City Watershed	New York, NY	\$ 2,950,000
Grant County Conservation District	Grant County Conservation Lake Restoration	Moses Lake, WA	\$ 3,147,900
Township of Hanover	Whippany River Regional Improvement Initiative	Whippany, NJ	\$ 1,500,000
City of Twin Falls	Rock Creek Conservation and Water Quality Enhancement	Twin Falls, ID	\$ 4,000,000
Ausable River Association	Phase 2 of the East Branch Ausable River Restoration Plan	Wilmington, NY	\$ 2,000,000
Friends of Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge/Nippersink Creek Restoration Project	Richmond, IL	\$ 975,000

Alfalfa Conservation Utilization.—The Committee recognizes alfalfa as a climate smart commodity with an exceptional capacity for carbon sequestration and decreased reliance on synthetic nitrogen fertilizers. The Committee urges the Secretary to incentivize the use and integration of alfalfa in NRCS programs to capitalize on the unique environmental and conservation benefits it brings to the agricultural landscape.

Chesapeake Bay States' Partnership Initiative.—The committee recognizes the important role of voluntary conservation practices in protecting and restoring waterways, especially when deployed at scale. To enhance the resiliency of farmland and reduce nutrient and sediment pollution in line with the most recent Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, the Department created the Chesapeake Bay States' Partnership Initiative. The Committee supports the Department's creation of this Initiative and directs the Department to leverage additional conservation resources for agricultural producers in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Committee additionally urges the Department to target additional Conservation Technical Assistance funds in the most effective basin areas of the watershed.

Community Compost and Food Waste Reduction Projects.—The Committee strongly supports and directs funding toward the Community Compost and Food Waste Reduction Projects.

Conservation Programs timeline.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NRCS's conservation programs and their positive impact on water and soil quality. The Committee also recognizes these programs must consist of realistic timelines and outcomes as identified by the farmers using them. The Committee encourages NRCS to review all conservation programs to ensure their timelines related to conservation planning and program delivery meet legislatively mandated timelines to support farmers to develop their practices and fulfill the mission of the programs and report back on its findings and efforts to improve program funding timelines.

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Bundles.—The Committee recognizes the important role the agriculture sector can play in the effort to mitigate the impacts of global climate change and understands CSP is well-positioned to enhance support for agricultural practices and systems with the greatest climate change adaptation and mitigation potential. The Committee encourages NRCS to create climate change mitigation bundles within CSP, as recommended in the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis June 2020 report. Climate change mitigation bundles should include practices that reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, such as improved nutrient management, and practices that increase carbon sequestration and improve soil health, such as using cover crops, conservation tillage, diverse and resource conserving crop rotations, and advanced grazing management. Given the wide geographic variations in climate, rainfall, soil, and topography, the bundles should be region specific and provide flexibility, allowing bundles to be tailored to the needs and conditions of each operation.

Critical Conservation Areas (CCAs).—The Committee supports CCAs and the collaborative regional approach to address common natural resources goals while maintaining or improving agricul-

tural productivity. The Committee encourages NRCS to provide Conservation Technical Assistance additional funds to CCAs to address conservation planning backlogs.

Driftless Area Landscape Conservation Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the environmental and economic benefits of the Driftless Area Landscape Conservation Initiative, which expired in 2017. The Committee supports the revitalization of this program to educate landowners and operators on the benefits of climate-smart agriculture, soil health, and holistic grazing, with a focus on equity.

Environment-based Flood Mitigation Measures.—The Committee recognizes that environment-based mitigation measures such as the creation of wetlands, conservation easements, and natural flood plains to slow the flow rate of rivers, creeks, and streams, are innovative tools to mitigate the severity of future floods in the Great Lakes Bay Region. These measures also support a variety of environmental and conservation benefits including erosion control, species habitat, and improved air and water quality. The Committee urges the Department to participate and coordinate as an essential federal stakeholder with EPA, FEMA, NOAA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as state, local, and tribal governments, and business and non-profit stakeholders, on developing and supporting conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures to reduce the impact of floods on communities, lives, and livelihoods within the Tittabawassee River Watershed in the Great Lakes Bay Region.

Farmer Mentorship Program for Watershed.—The Committee is concerned about soil and water quality near watersheds such as the Great Lakes Basin, Salton Sea, Lake Okeechobee, and the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee recognizes that farmers may be unaware of possible or necessary conservation efforts that currently exist to improve the soil and water quality. The Committee encourages NRCS to leverage its recently created CAMP mentoring effort to enhance outreach efforts with dedicated farmers in watersheds with conservation expertise to work with interested farmers who would like to learn how to implement improved conservation practices for water and soil in their operations.

Feral Hogs.—The Committee is concerned that the feral hog population is rapidly expanding despite efforts to constrain their spread. To help prevent further damages to agriculture and urban lands, the Committee provides NRCS \$3,000,000 for a cost-share program for the construction and repair of perimeter fencing. The Committee encourages NRCS, in conjunction with state soil and water conservation agencies, to develop a strategy to exclude feral hogs from agricultural and urban areas at risk of damage from localized feral hog populations with lessons learned from the existing Feral Hog Eradication Pilot Program.

Firebreaks and Fuel Breaks.—The Committee recognizes that firebreaks and fuel breaks are efficient conservation measures that can be implemented by landowners to reduce the risk or intensity of wildfires and help firefighters by creating defensible areas. The Committee encourages NRCS to promote and provide assistance to design and construct firebreaks and fuel breaks in areas and communities under heightened risk of woodland fires.

Grazing Lands Conservation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of collaborative technical assistance to help producers ef-

fectively manage grazing lands to protect water quality, improve soil health, sequester carbon in the soil, and increase resilience and producer profitability. The Committee directs NRCS to continuing supporting partnerships that provide grazing lands conservation technical services such as grazing planning, workshops and demonstrations, peer-to-peer education, workforce training, and producer outreach, including support for partnerships that address unique needs at the local, state, and regional level.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee strongly supports and directs funding to NRCS's ongoing work to reduce nutrient loading from agricultural sources that can contribute to the growth of harmful algal blooms. Funding shall be used for targeting of watersheds where harmful algal blooms pose a threat and implementing a variety of conservation systems to address all transport pathways of phosphorus and nitrogen from agricultural land uses. Conservation planning should prioritize fields or riparian areas with the highest risk of elevated phosphorus and/or nitrogen losses. The Committee encourages NRCS to use interagency agreements and cooperative agreements focused on innovative phosphorus or nitrogen removal strategies where agricultural runoff has contributed nutrients to a waterbody. Such work shall be conducted in consultation with the National Institute for Food and Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Service.

Lake Erie Basin.—The Committee is aware the Western Lake Erie Basin Initiative (WLEB) is vital to researching and conserving one of our country's precious freshwater sources, Lake Erie. Increased levels of harmful algal blooms continue to plague the Lake due to shallow depths, increased phosphorus levels, and other contributing factors. The Committee encourages NRCS to work with locally engaged academic institutions that have worked on WLEB concerns and to review the work done by these academic institutions along with the Federal and State agencies that have responsibility for tracking lake water quality.

Mississippi River Basin (MRB).—The Committee directs the Secretary to maintain the priority status of the MRB as a Critical Conservation Area (CCA) under the Department's Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) and continue its emphasis on reducing nutrient loss and runoff reduction as a Priority Resource Concern for this CCA. The Committee further affirms the congruence of these priorities for the RCPP with the goals and outcomes of the Action Plan for Reducing Hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico, and recognizes that the RCPP MRB CCA includes the Ohio River Basin States in proximity to the confluence of that river with the Mississippi River, which also reflects their participation in the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan, and that these States are priority areas for the RCPP under the program's funding pools for the CCA, States, and Multi-States in these basins.

PFAS Soil Testing.—The Committee understands that soil testing for PFAS can be prohibitively expensive, and encourages NRCS to utilize existing conservation practice standards for soil testing to assist producers in managing these costs.

Phragmites.—The Committee is concerned about the damage caused by phragmites in the Chesapeake Bay and provides \$1 million from within the funds provided and directs NRCS to work with

relevant state agencies to provide funding and technical assistance to control phragmites in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Pollinator Seed Mixes.—The Committee encourages NRCS to provide support to producers through the development of affordable, regionally appropriate pollinator seed mixes that avoid attracting crop pests.

Regenerative Agriculture.—Regenerative agriculture practices stand to help farmers while addressing the multiple challenges our nation faces in climate change, land degradation and risk, biodiversity, water security, and food access. The Committee recognizes the role of programs like the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Conservation Innovation Grants in providing financial assistance to farms interested in improving soil health. NRCS is encouraged to continue supporting farmers that embrace regenerative agriculture practices, including continued investments in soil health demonstration projects.

Resource Conservation and Development Councils (RC&Ds).—The Committee recognizes RC&Ds have been valuable partners in conservation and encourages NRCS to continue working with local councils, as appropriate, to ensure conservation programs meet local resource needs.

Sage Grouse Initiative.—The Committee supports NRCS's sage grouse conservation efforts. Through the initiative, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to help landowners conserve sage grouse habitat on their land. The initiative is an integral part of efforts by federal agencies, several western states, and private landowners to help preclude the listing of the sage grouse as an endangered species.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

2022 appropriation	\$100,000,000
2023 budget estimate	125,000,000
Provided in the bill	95,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	– 5,000,000
2023 budget estimate	– 30,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$95,000,000.

Project Delays.—The Committee is concerned about delays with some WFPO projects and the impact such delays have on local communities. NRCS is urged to balance the needs of addressing the project backlog, remediation of existing structure, and new projects by prioritizing those projects that mitigate the greatest flood risks to public safety.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$1,000,000
2023 budget estimate	10,000,000
Provided in the bill	5,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+4,000,000
2023 budget estimate	– 5,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$5,000,000.

HEALTHY FOREST RESERVE PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	---
2023 budget estimate	\$20,000,000
Provided in the bill	10,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+10,000,000
2023 budget estimate	-10,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Healthy Forests Reserve Program under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the Committee provides \$10,000,000.

URBAN AGRICULTURE AND INNOVATIVE PRODUCTION

2022 appropriation	---
2023 budget estimate	\$13,469,000
Provided in the bill	13,500,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+13,500,000
2023 budget estimate	+31,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production program, the Committee provides \$13,500,000.

Farmers' Markets.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Farmers' Markets in urban and rural food deserts. Farmers' Markets are vehicles that allow local farmers to provide healthy foods to low-income communities and can serve as a centerpiece for planning and local economies. The Committee encourages the Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production to collaborate with AMS to create funding opportunities through the Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program and the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program to develop or improve farmers' markets and their ability to access local community markets.

Outreach and Innovation.—The Committee acknowledges the need for expanded research in support of urban agriculture in food insecure communities. The Committee believes urban farming and food production closer to the home is a viable solution to these challenges and encourages the Department to create partnerships and, with its extension programs, to assist urban agricultural production. The Committee directs NRCS to maintain grants to support urban agriculture outreach and innovation.

Vertical Farming.—The Committee is aware of the growing vertical farming industry and other emerging technologies that could help increase food production and expand agricultural operations. The Committee encourages the Office of Urban Agriculture to engage with appropriate USDA agencies to explore opportunities to support and scale vertical farming.

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

2022 appropriation	\$12,281,000,000
2023 budget estimate	13,243,000,000
Provided in the bill	13,243,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+962,000,000
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund, the Committee provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary (estimated to be \$13,243,000,000 in the President's fiscal year 2023 budget request).

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$14,401,896,000
2023 budget estimate	13,571,261,000
Provided in the bill	13,571,261,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	- 830,635,000
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Committee provides such sums as may be necessary to reimburse for net realized losses sustained but not previously reimbursed (estimated to be \$13,571,261,000 in the President's fiscal year 2023 budget request).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

2023 limitation	(\$15,000,000)
2023 budget estimate	(15,000,000)
Provided in the bill	(15,000,000)
Comparison:	
2022 limitation	---
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Hazardous Waste Management, the Committee provides a limitation of \$15,000,000. The Committee directs the Hazardous Materials Management Program and the Hazardous Waste Management Program to coordinate their work to ensure there is no duplication.

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2022 appropriation	\$1,580,000
2023 budget estimate	1,679,000
Provided in the bill	1,620,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+40,000
2023 budget estimate	– 59,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,620,000.

Cellular Service.—The Committee acknowledges certain rural areas lack access to strong or reliable cellular service and notes that robust rural cellular coverage is necessary for individuals to contact emergency services, engage in precision agriculture and participate in a wide range of day-to-day activities. The Committee encourages the Department to examine potential pathways to expand cellular coverage to unserved rural areas through existing programs and provide the Committee with an update on whether such pathways exist.

Climate Adaptation.—The Committee recognizes that the impacts of climate change—including sea level rise and more frequent and severe coastal hazards—pose a significant threat to infrastructure and economic development opportunities in rural communities. Therefore, the Committee encourages Rural Development to partner with USDA’s Climate Hubs to better leverage existing USDA programs to provide resources to communities to invest in infrastructure improvements that will enhance resilience to future impacts of climate change.

Climate Resilience.—The Committee encourages Rural Development to work with USDA’s Climate Hubs to optimize opportunities to provide technical and financial assistance to distressed rural and tribal communities to support climate resilience activities and protect rural economies from increased risk and vulnerabilities from climate change.

Colonias Definition.—The Committee urges the Department to reconsider the definition of colonias, so that colonias communities with higher population density but low incomes and substandard living conditions may be eligible for certain USDA programs that require a rural designation.

Colonias and Farmworker Communities.—The Committee recognizes the challenges facing colonias and farmworker communities and urges the Department to work with other Federal agencies to identify best practices and other ways to further assist colonias communities and farmworkers. The Committee encourages USDA to explore strategies to adopt and address the unique participation challenges faced by rural communities in the border region colonias communities. Further, the Committee encourages the Secretary to support these communities with funds appropriated for the Rural Partnership Network. The Committee requests a briefing on these efforts within 90 days following enactment.

Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI).—The Committee continues to support HFFI, which improves access to healthy food in underserved areas, creates and preserves quality jobs, and revitalizes low-income communities. Resources provided enable continued investments in grants and loans, establish funding coalitions and partnerships, and support a variety of food enterprises that target solutions to the needs of rural, urban, and tribal communities.

Loan Processing.—The Committee understands Rural Development loans are a critical source of financing for rural communities. The Committee appreciates the sometimes-needed complementary coordination between National and State offices for certain loans, but urges USDA to process loans in a timely manner.

Opportunity Zones.—The Committee directs Rural Development to identify opportunities to support projects within designated Opportunity Zones to better leverage existing resources and incentivize greater investment in distressed rural communities.

Persistent Poverty Areas.—The Committee supports targeted investments in impoverished areas. The Committee urges the Department to implement measures to increase the share of investments in persistent poverty counties, distressed communities, and any other impoverished areas. The Committee directs the Department to define performance measures, increase capacity to collect and analyze data, evaluate data sets, and develop a report to the Committee on how investments in persistently poor communities have improved economic outcomes.

Pets and Women Safety Act (PAWS) program.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to build upon grant awards made since 2020 for this program. The Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture to continue coordinating with the Departments of Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services to implement the grant program for providing emergency and transitional shelter options for domestic violence survivors with companion animals.

Rural Health.—The Committee encourages USDA to support development of infectious disease prevention infrastructure in rural communities, including by investing in infectious disease training and supplies for rural medical providers, syringe services programs, supplies for rural community-based organizations, and mobile health care delivery.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Appropriations	\$300,285,000	\$504,066,000	\$401,976,000
Transfers from:			
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account	412,254,000	412,254,000	412,254,000
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account	4,468,000	4,468,000	4,468,000
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loan Program Account	33,270,000	33,270,000	33,270,000
Total, RD Salaries and Expenses	\$750,277,000	\$954,058,000	\$851,968,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Salaries and Expenses of the Rural Development mission area, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$401,976,000. Of the amount provided, \$34,000,000 is for information technologies investments to modernize systems and software, \$24,000,000 to increase Rural Development staffing, and up to \$5,000,000 is for the Rural Partnership Network.

Rural Development Staffing.—The Committee provides an additional \$24,000,000 for increased Rural Development staff towards continued efforts in improving customer service and expedited program delivery. The Committee expects these resources will support improved program delivery, particularly through hiring at the Field level.

Rural Hospitals.—Rural hospitals are an essential pillar of their communities and are necessary to create the economic growth that is direly needed in rural communities. Unfortunately, many rural hospitals continue to struggle. The Committee includes \$2,000,000 for technical assistance to vulnerable hospitals in the Community Facilities portfolio to help struggling rural hospitals negotiate, reorganize, and revitalize.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Administrative expenses
2022 Appropriation	\$31,626,000	\$65,296	\$412,254
2023 Budget Estimate	32,240,842	190,562	412,254
Provided in the Bill	32,040,000	137,188	412,254
Comparison:			
2022 Appropriation	+414,000	+71,892	— — —
2023 Budget Estimate	— 200,842	— 53,374	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account, the Committee provides a loan level of \$32,040,000,000.

Farm Labor Housing.—The Committee encourages USDA to explore opportunities to leverage its resources including its Food and Nutrition Programs, Community Facilities Programs, Housing Preservation Grants, and other programs, and to create partnerships with the Department of Labor’s Farmworker Housing outreach and technical assistance program, Health Resources and Services Administration’s Health Center Program, and the Administration for Children and Families Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Program, to coordinate and align resources to address the housing, nutrition and healthcare needs of this vulnerable population of essential workers who play a critical role in America’s food security. The Committee further encourages USDA to explore including service coordinators as an allowable expenditure for farm labor housing projects.

Rural Housing Preservation.—The Committee understands the importance of preserving existing rural rental housing. The Com-

mittee expects the Department to consider all options in their preservation efforts, including considering the utilization of nonprofit organizations to acquire, repair and preserve properties in order to continue their use as affordable housing.

The following table reflects the loan levels for the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Loans			
Direct	\$1,250,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Native American Re-Lending Demonstration Program	-- --	20,842	12,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Housing Repair (sec. 504)	28,000	50,000	28,000
Rental Housing (sec. 515)	50,000	200,000	150,000
Multi-family Guaranteed (sec. 538)	250,000	400,000	300,000
Site Development Loans	5,000	5,000	5,000
Credit Sales of Acquired Property	10,000	10,000	10,000
Self-help Housing Land Development Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000
Farm Labor Housing	28,000	50,000	30,000
Total, Loan Authorization	\$31,626,000	\$32,240,842	\$32,040,000

The following table reflects the costs of loan programs under credit reform:

ESTIMATED LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program			
Account (Loan Subsidies and Grants):			
Single Family Housing (sec. 502):			
Direct	\$23,250	\$55,650	\$55,650
Native American Re-Lending Demonstration Program	-- --	6,857	3,948
Housing Repair (sec. 504)	484	4,150	2,324
Rental Housing (sec. 515)	4,470	38,220	28,665
Multifamily Housing Revitalization	34,000	75,000	40,000
Farm Labor Housing	2,831	10,210	6,126
Site Development (sec. 524)	206	208	208
Self-Help Land (sec. 523)	55	267	267
Total, Loan Subsidies	65,296	190,562	137,188
Farm Labor Housing Grants	10,000	18,000	12,000
RHIF Expenses:			
Administrative Expenses	\$412,254	\$412,054	\$412,254

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$1,450,000,000
2023 budget estimate	1,601,926,000
Provided in the bill	1,493,926,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+43,926,000
2023 budget estimate	- 108,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rental Assistance Program, the Committee provides a program level of \$1,493,926,000. This provides the estimated amount to fully fund the program.

RURAL HOUSING VOUCHER ACCOUNT

2022 appropriation	\$45,000,000
2023 budget estimate	— —
Provided in the bill	38,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— 7,000,000
2023 budget estimate	+38,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Housing Voucher Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$38,000,000.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

2022 appropriation	\$32,000,000
2023 budget estimate	40,000,000
Provided in the bill	33,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+1,000,000
2023 budget estimate	— 7,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Mutual and Self-Help Housing program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$33,000,000.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

2022 appropriation	\$48,000,000
2023 budget estimate	75,000,000
Provided in the bill	48,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— —
2023 budget estimate	— 27,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Housing Assistance Grants program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$48,000,000, including \$16,000,000 for rural housing preservation grants.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$239,449,000
2023 budget estimate	74,000,000
Provided in the bill	194,865,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— 44,584,000
2023 budget estimate	+120,865,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Community Facilities Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$194,865,000. The Committee specifies the following projects and amounts to be funded in fiscal year 2023.

Community Project Funding			
Recipient	Project	Location	Amount
Blount County Commission	Summit Volunteer Fire Department and Community Services Center	Blountsville, AL	\$ 375,000
Noble Initiative Foundation	Griswold Child Development Center	Griswold, IA	\$ 1,000,000
Powell County Fiscal Court	Powell County Fire Truck Replacement	Stanton, KY	\$ 300,000
Discovery Center Great Lakes	The Freshwater Research and Innovation Center at Discovery Pier, Phase 1	Traverse City, MI	\$ 1,627,000
Southwest Georgia Regional Commission	Southwest Georgia Regional Commission	Camilla, GA	\$ 3,941,986
Delaware Department of Agriculture	Farm Incubator Module	Dover, DE	\$ 398,879
Perry County Highway Department	Truck And Salt Shed Replacement	Pinckneyville, IL	\$ 818,195
Town of Elm City	Elm City Heritage Cemetery Restoration Project	Elm City, NC	\$ 93,750
Hertford County Government	Hertford County, NC Economic Development Center	Winton, NC	\$ 3,500,000
Town of Warren	Touisset Fire Protection	Warren, RI	\$ 825,000
Williamsburg County Government	Alex Chatman Judicial Complex-Auditorium	Kingsree, SC	\$ 750,000
City of Orangeburg	Rehabilitation of State Theater at Railroad Corner	Orangeburg, SC	\$ 703,256
Beaufort-Jasper YMCA of the LowCountry	Jasper YMCA Facility	Port Royal, SC	\$ 1,500,000
City of Pleasanton, TX	Pleasanton Police Department and Municipal Court	Pleasanton, TX	\$ 2,975,000
Rio Grande City	Rio Grande City Public Safety Building and Emergency Shelter	Rio Grande City, TX	\$ 2,509,264
Zapata County	Zapata County Sheriff's Office	Zapata, TX	\$ 660,000
Zapata County	Zapata County Fire Station	Zapata, TX	\$ 1,100,000
Webb County	Rio Bravo Street Improvements	Laredo, TX	\$ 1,500,000
City of Greenfield	City of Greenfield, IL - Police Department	Greenfield, IL	\$ 393,723
Crossroads Communities	Lebanon Community Services Center	Lebanon, OR	\$ 1,750,000
Bay County, Florida	Fountain Fire Station	Panama City, FL	\$ 3,225,000
Town of Westville	Town of Westville Multi-Response Facility	Westville, FL	\$ 1,260,000
Town of Anthony, Texas	Town of Anthony, Texas Police Department, Municipal Court, and Emergency Shelter Facility	Anthony, TX	\$ 1,925,000
City of Fort Stockton	Fort Stockton, Texas Wastewater Clarifier	Fort Stockton, TX	\$ 286,114
City of Castroville	Castroville, Texas Parks and Recreation Community Building	Castroville, TX	\$ 1,705,340
Hannibal School District 60	Hannibal Regional Innovative Center	Hannibal, MO	\$ 4,000,000
Town of Meadville	Meadville Police Department Patrol Vehicle	Meadville, MS	\$ 30,000
Connecticut Junior Republic Association, Inc.	CJR Expansion of Resources for Agricultural Educational, After-School and Behavioral Health Services for Youth	Litchfield, CT	\$ 750,000
City of Gilbertville	City of Gilbertville Emergency Services Building	Gilbertville, IA	\$ 500,000
Prince George's County	Water Storage Tanks	Largo, MD	\$ 1,311,000
City of Batavia	Batavia Public Safety Facility	Batavia, NY	\$ 2,500,000
Town of Elma	Elma Senior Center Improvements	Elma, NY	\$ 165,000
Ohio Historical Society dba Ohio History Connection	Ohio River Museum Re-Invention	Marietta, OH	\$ 2,750,000
Belmont Volunteer Fire Department	Belmont VFD New Station	Belmont, OH	\$ 3,423,750
Fulton County Medical Center Foundation	Clinical Education Suite and Wellness Center	McConnellsburg, PA	\$ 60,000
McConnellsburg Volunteer Fire Company	Pierce Arrow XT PUC Pumper Firetruck	McConnellsburg, PA	\$ 562,500
City of Pontotoc	City of Pontotoc Fire Station	Pontotoc, MS	\$ 1,100,000
Webster County Board of Supervisors	Webster County Operations Center	Walshall, MS	\$ 3,000,000
Harmony Fire District	Harmony Fire District Station	Zellenople, PA	\$ 1,500,000
Township of Edgewater Park	Edgewater Park Township Public Safety Building	Edgewater Park, NJ	\$ 4,400,000
City of Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien Public Safety Center	Prairie du Chien, WI	\$ 4,950,000
Grant County, WI	Grant County Public Safety Communications System Upgrade	Lancaster, WI	\$ 2,026,977
City of New Lisbon	New Lisbon Police Department	New Lisbon, WI	\$ 400,000
City of Pontiac	Pontiac Fire Department Substation	Pontiac, IL	\$ 500,000
Mt Morris Fire Protection District	Mt. Morris Fire Station	Mount Morris, IL	\$ 1,000,000
Mt. Lemmon Fire District	Mt Lemmon Fire District Fire Station Remodel and Expansion	Mt. Lemmon, AZ	\$ 1,673,194
Elmwood Community Foundation	Elmwood Rural Health and Wellness Center	Elmwood, IL	\$ 3,750,000
Feather River Rail Society	Frederick Whitman Display and Event Building	Portola, CA	\$ 1,000,000
HELP New Mexico, Inc.	Mora County Hub for Community-based Services	Mora, NM	\$ 750,000
Pleasant Garden Fire Department, Inc	Real Time UTV Response	Pleasant Garden, NC	\$ 75,000
Franklin Regional Council of Governments	Purchase of voice over pagers for first responders in Franklin County, Massachusetts	Greenfield, MA	\$ 210,000
Town of Spencer	Town of Spencer Fiber Optic Network	Spencer, MA	\$ 426,360
Ben Franklin Technology Partners Northeastern Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg Regional Technology Center	Bloomsburg, PA	\$ 384,381

Borough of Orwigsburg	Orwigsburg Veterans Community Memorial Hall	Orwigsburg, PA	\$ 750,000
Boys and Girls Club of Northern Utah	Northern Utah Nonprofit Center	Brigham City, UT	\$ 1,000,000
Yakima Valley Council on Alcoholism Triumph Treatment Services	Yakima Valley Council on Alcoholism Triumph Treatment Services	Buena, WA	\$ 1,400,725
Coconino County	Coconino County Tribal Nations Service Center	Flagstaff, AZ	\$ 1,375,000
City of Globe	Michaelson Building Incubator Workforce Development Project	Globe, AZ	\$ 750,000
Lamar County Board of Supervisors	Lamar County Crisis Stabilization Unit	Purvis, MS	\$ 2,250,000
County of Monterey	Monterey County Family Justice Center	Salinas, CA	\$ 275,000
Starting Point	Advocacy Center	Conway, NH	\$ 175,000
Laconia Police Department	Critical Evidence and Equipment Storage Facility Project	Laconia, NH	\$ 96,250
Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program Inc	Dodgeville, WI Head Start Expansion	Dodgeville, WI	\$ 190,000
Westmoreland County Food Bank Inc	Westmoreland County Food Bank	Delmont, PA	\$ 805,233
Commissioners of the County of Fayette	Fayette County Joint Tactical Training Center	Perryopolis, PA	\$ 550,000
Stevens County	Stevens County Justice Center	Colville, WA	\$ 4,000,000
Sampson County Community College Foundation, Inc.	Sampson Community College Activities Center	Clinton, NC	\$ 1,507,575
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Morongo Fire Station Capital Improvement Project	Banning, CA	\$ 1,000,000
Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	Peritoneal Dialysis in Tinian (Tinian, MP)	Saipan, MP	\$ 389,250
Joeten-Kiyu Public Library	Public Libraries Furniture Upgrade (Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, MP)	Saipan, MP	\$ 436,191
Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	Parking space expansion (Saipan, MP)	Saipan, MP	\$ 4,189,500
Joeten-Kiyu Public Library	Joeten-Kiyu Public Library Solar Power System (Saipan, MP)	Saipan, MP	\$ 1,200,000
Guahan Livestock Producers Association	Guahan Livestock Producers Cooperative Customs Slaughterhouse	Yigo, GU	\$ 1,400,000
Chelan Douglas Community Action Council	Chelan Douglas Community Action Council (CDCAC) Food Distribution Center WA08	Wenatchee, WA	\$ 3,000,000
Kosse Volunteer Fire Department	Kosse Volunteer Fire Department	Kosse, TX	\$ 438,750
Custer County Commissioners	Custer County Court Annex Building	Challis, ID	\$ 600,000
City of McCammon	McCammon Fire Station	McCammon, ID	\$ 813,750
College of Southern Idaho	Jerome Education and Training Center	Twin Falls, ID	\$ 3,300,000
Santee Sioux Nation	Santee Sioux Nation Youth Center	Niobrara, NE	\$ 1,000,000
The City of Lake Alfred	Fire Engine Replacement	Lake Alfred, FL	\$ 412,500
Pueblo of Sandia	Pueblo of Sandia	Bernalillo, NM	\$ 1,458,019
East Mountain Food Pantry, Inc	East Mountain Food Pantry Purpose-Built Facility	Tijeras, NM	\$ 712,500
Sandoval County, NM	Sandoval County Animal Shelter	Bernalillo, NM	\$ 1,500,000
Town of Moriah	Town of Moriah Police Station	Port Henry, NY	\$ 122,500
City of Okeechobee	Okeechobee City Hall	Okeechobee, FL	\$ 660,000
AdventHealth Wauchula	3D Mobile Mammography Unit	Wauchula, FL	\$ 509,152
Bethel School District 403	Spanaway Family Services Center	Spanaway, WA	\$ 2,250,000
City of Rolling Fork	City of Rolling Fork Community Utilization Complex	Rolling Fork, MS	\$ 600,000
The Rev George Lee Museums Project	The Rev George Lee Museums Project	Belzoni, MS	\$ 225,000
Town of Glendora	Emmett Till Historic Intrepid Center Project	Glendora, MS	\$ 375,000
Mississippi Delta Community College	Mississippi Delta Community College Training Academy	Moorhead, MS	\$ 2,250,000
City of Fayette, Mississippi	City of Fayette Municipal Safety Complex	Fayette, MS	\$ 1,125,000
Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center	Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center	Indiana, PA	\$ 1,102,500
Penn State College of Medicine	LION Mobile Clinic	Snow Shoe, PA	\$ 667,500
City of Frostburg	The Frostburg Childcare Center	Frostburg, MD	\$ 531,718
City of Parlier	City of Parlier Police Station	Parlier, CA	\$ 875,000
Highland County Community Action Organization, Inc.	Jefferson Street Business Center Expansion	Greenfield, OH	\$ 275,000

Community Facility Projects.—The Committee notes that the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 established a selection priority under Community Facilities loans and grants for projects that combat substance use disorder in rural America. The statutory priority emphasizes prevention, treatment, and recovery, and the Committee urges the Department to fund community-based facilities and resources.

The following table provides the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the budget request:

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Loan Levels:			
Community Facility Direct Loans	(\$2,800,000)	(\$2,800,000)	(\$2,800,000)
Community Facility Guaranteed Loans	(650,000)	(500,000)	(650,000)
Subsidy and Grants:			
Community Facility Grants	223,449	52,000	176,865
Rural Community Development Initiative	6,000	12,000	8,000
Tribal College Grants	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total, Rural Community Facilities Program Subsidy and Grants	\$239,449	\$74,000	\$194,865

RURAL BUSINESS COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$73,125,000
2023 budget estimate	83,100,000
Provided in the bill	88,800,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+15,675,000
2023 budget estimate	+5,700,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Business Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$88,800,000.

The Committee provides resources to operate programs under the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS). RBS programs complement lending activities of the private sector by promoting economic prosperity in rural communities through improved access to capital and economic development on a regional scale.

Arts in rural communities.—The Committee recognizes the valuable role of the arts in the economic and community development of rural communities across the country. In providing grants and assistance under this title, Rural Development shall continue to support individuals, nonprofits and small businesses in the arts through these traditional economic development tools, including business incubators, and economic development planning and technical assistance.

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans.—The Committee recognizes the expanded growth and interest in the Business and Industry Loan program and encourages the Department to better forecast the needs of the program in fiscal year 2023 and future fiscal years to ensure continued lending activities throughout the year.

The following table provides the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Loan Level:			
Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans	(\$1,250,000)	(\$1,500,000)	(\$2,000,000)
Subsidy and Grants:			
Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans	25,125	32,100	42,800
Rural Business Development Grants	37,000	37,000	37,000
Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grants	2,000	5,000	--
Delta Regional Authority/Appalachian Regional Commission/Northern Border Regional Commission	9,000	9,000	9,000
Total, Rural Business Program Subsidy and Grants	\$73,125	\$83,100	\$88,800

The following programs are included in the bill for the Rural Business Program account: \$500,000 for rural transportation technical assistance and \$4,000,000 for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, of which \$250,000 is for transportation technical assistance.

INTERMEDIARY RELENDING PROGRAM FUND ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Loan Level	Subsidy Level	Administrative expenses
2022 Appropriation	\$18,889	\$1,524	\$4,468
2023 Budget Estimate	18,889	3,313	4,468
Provided in the Bill	18,889	3,313	4,468
Comparison:			
2022 Appropriation	--	+1,789	--
2023 Budget Estimate	--	--	--

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account, the Committee provides for a loan level of \$18,889,000.

For the loan subsidy, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$3,313,000. In addition, the Committee provides \$4,468,000 for administrative expenses.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

2022 appropriation	\$50,000,000
2023 budget estimate	75,000,000
Provided in the bill	50,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	--
2023 budget estimate	- 25,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account, the Committee provides for a loan level of \$50,000,000.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

2022 appropriation	\$27,600,000
2023 budget estimate	30,700,000
Provided in the bill	27,600,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	— 3,100,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Rural Cooperative Development Grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$27,600,000.

This total includes \$2,800,000 for a cooperative agreement for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas program and \$13,000,000 for the Value-added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant Program under the Local Agriculture Market Program in the 2018 Farm Bill.

Agriculture Innovation Centers.—The Committee continues to support Agriculture Innovation Centers. The Committee encourages consideration for the creation an Agricultural Innovation Center to develop a smart agriculture industry technology roadmap. The smart agriculture industry roadmap center would help guide the future development of technology in the agriculture industry and help align the United States agriculture industry to increase efforts of the United States to become a global leader in smart farming and agricultural technologies.

RURAL MICROENTREPRENEUR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$6,500,000
2023 budget estimate	6,000,000
Provided in the bill	6,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— 500,000
2023 budget estimate	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program (RMAP), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,000,000. RMAP provides loans and grants to non-profit organizations, community based financial institutions, and local economic development councils, which in turn provide technical assistance services and microloans to rural owner-operated small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs.

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$12,920,000
2023 budget estimate	30,018,000
Provided in the bill	10,045,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— 2,875,000
2023 budget estimate	— 19,973,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Energy for America Program, the Committee provides \$10,045,000 to make loans and grants as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107) to farmers, ranchers, and rural small businesses to

assist with purchasing renewable energy systems and making energy efficiency improvements.

HEALTHY FOOD FINANCING INITIATIVE

2022 appropriation	\$5,000,000
2023 budget estimate	5,000,000
Provided in the bill	5,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	---
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 to increase the availability of affordable, healthy foods in underserved rural communities to create and preserve quality jobs and revitalize low-income communities.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$653,307,000
2023 budget estimate	726,557,000
Provided in the bill	685,072,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+31,765,000
2023 budget estimate	-41,485,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$685,072,000. Rural areas continue to face immense needs and challenges in attaining safe and clean water, and this program provides targeted and coordinated support for these communities and is essential for the delivery of safe, dependable and affordable water and wastewater to rural America.

Border Communities.—The Committee is concerned that the water and wastewater needs of colonias communities that suffer from high rates of poverty along the southern border are not being adequately addressed. The Committee encourages USDA to support qualified non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and/or construction projects to help colonias communities with accessing USDA's water and wastewater programs and services.

Circuit Rider Program.—The Committee encourages the Department to ensure critically needed assistance under the Circuit Rider Program is appropriately targeted to communities in persistent poverty counties, including persistent poverty communities in border colonias regions.

Domestic Preference.—The bill includes language specifying that RUS' Rural Water and Waste Disposal program account projects utilizing iron and steel shall use iron and steel products produced in the United States. RUS shall apply the Environmental Protection Agency's definition of public water systems while implementing the domestic preference provision.

Lead Service Lines.—The Committee recognizes the health hazards posed by lead service lines and urges the Department to

prioritize the replacement of lead service lines in rural areas. The Committee includes additional resources over fiscal year 2022 to assist in mitigating lead hazards.

PFAS Pollution.—The Committee encourages the Department to make better use of the authority provided by the 2018 Farm Bill to utilize its Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program to help address the needs of rural communities impacted by PFAS pollution.

Water and Waste Projects.—The Committee continues to invest in water and waste projects in rural communities and has included budget authority to support a cohort of loans with a one percent borrower interest rate. These resources shall be targeted to distressed communities to assist projects in becoming financially viable for distressed communities.

The following table provides the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request:

(Dollars in thousands)

Loan Levels:			
Water and Waste Direct Loans	(\$1,400,000)	(\$1,540,000)	(\$1,450,000)
Water and Waste Guaranteed Loans	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Subsidy and Grants:			
Direct Subsidy	— — —	26,499	6,810
Guaranteed Subsidy	45	— — —	— — —
Water and Waste Revolving Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000
Water Well System Grants	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grants for the Colonias and AK/HI	70,000	93,000	70,000
Water and Waste Technical Assistance Grants	37,500	40,000	37,500
Circuit Rider Program	20,762	20,157	20,762
Solid Waste Management Grants	4,000	4,000	4,000
High Energy Cost Grants	10,000	10,000	10,000
Water and Waste Disposal Grants	490,000	511,901	515,000
306A(i)(2) Grants	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total, Subsidies and Grants	\$653,307	\$726,557	\$685,072

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Administrative expenses
2022 Appropriation	\$7,940,000	\$46,840	\$33,270
2023 Budget Estimate	7,190,000	403,336	33,270
Provided in the Bill	7,990,000	48,496	33,270
Comparison:			
2022 Appropriation	+50,000	+1,656	— — —
2023 Budget Estimate	+800,000	— 354,840	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account, the Committee provides a loan level of \$7,990,000,000. In addition, the Committee provides \$33,270,000 for administrative expenses.

The following table reflects the loan levels for the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:

(Dollars in thousands)

Loan Authorizations			
Electric:			
Direct, FFB	— — —	\$2,167,000	\$2,167,000
Direct, Treasury	\$ 6,500,000	4,333,000	4,333,000
Guaranteed Underwriting	750,000	— — —	800,000
Subtotal	7,300,000	6,500,000	7,300,000
Telecommunications:			
Direct, Treasury Rate	690,000	690,000	690,000
Direct, FFB	— — —	— — —	— — —
Total, Loan Authorizations	\$7,940,000	\$7,190,000	\$7,990,000

ESTIMATED LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans			
Rural Electric Modifications	— — —	\$300,000	— — —
Rural Energy Savings Program	\$11,500	26,340	11,500
Telecommunications Direct, Treasury	2,070	3,726	3,726
Treasury Modifications	— — —	25,000	— — —
Rural Clean Energy Initiative	— — —	15,000	— — —
Administrative Expenses	33,270	33,270	33,270
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications ..	46,840	403,336	48,496

BROADBAND PROGRAM

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2022 enacted	FY 2023 estimate	Committee provision
Broadband Program:			
Loan Authorization	\$15,220	\$14,674	\$14,674
Loan Subsidy	2,272	2,000	2,000
Community Connect Grants	35,000	35,000	35,000
Broadband ReConnect Loans and Grants	436,605	600,000	465,513
Distance Learning and Telemedicine:			
Grants	62,510	60,000	60,000
Total, Loan Subsidy and Grants	\$536,387	\$697,000	\$562,513

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Broadband Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a loan authorization level of \$14,674,000. The Committee specifies the following projects and amounts to be funded in fiscal year 2023.

Community Project Funding			
Location	Recipient	Project	Amount
Cullman, AL	Cullman Electric Cooperative	Sprout Fiber Internet Project	\$ 1,704,200
Donalsonville, GA	City of Donalsonville	City of Donalsonville, GA	\$ 562,490
Gustine, CA	City of Gustine	City of Gustine's Broadband Equity and Expansion Project	\$ 1,350,000
New London, MO	Ralls County Electric Cooperative	Ralls County Fiber Project	\$ 375,000
Osage, IA	Osage Municipal Utilities	Osage Municipal Utilities Orchard Fiber Project	\$ 333,200
Tipton, MO	Co-Mo Connect	Co-Mo Connect: Tantara Broadband Expansion	\$ 960,112
Exmore, VA	Eastern Shore of Virginia Broadband Authority	Mt. Nebo and Bailey Neck FTTH	\$ 196,269
Beckley, WV	City of Beckley, West Virginia	Downtown Beckley, WV Broadband Project	\$ 925,070
Tillamook, OR	Tillamook County	Tillamook County Fiber Network	\$ 3,000,000
Cromwell, MN	City of Cromwell	City of Cromwell Broadband Project	\$ 455,978
Fort Edward, NY	Washington County	Washington County Broadband Expansion	\$ 1,000,000
Malone, NY	Franklin County	Franklin County Broadband Access	\$ 900,000
Salem, NJ	Salem County	Cumberland County/Salem County Broadband Connectivity	\$ 3,750,000

Broadband and Tribal Colleges and Universities.—The Committee encourages the Secretary of Agriculture to explore opportunities to expand broadband for 1994 Institutions (as defined in Sec. 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note) under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.). Stronger efforts are needed to support expansion and maintenance of broadband connectivity, including, but not limited to, equipment costs, maintenance of broadband systems, broadband infrastructure expansion, and ongoing broadband operations expenses directly related to 1994 Institutions broadband systems.

Community Connect.—The Committee encourages USDA to collaborate with qualified nonprofit organizations, including community colleges, to provide technical assistance to communities in persistent poverty counties, including persistent poverty communities in border colonias region, to facilitate access to broadband services including Distance Learning and Telemedicine opportunities.

Indian Country Broadband.—The Committee urges the USDA to responsibly and efficiently take action to address broadband deficiencies through increased access and investments for broadband on rural Tribal lands.

Open Access.—The Committee recognizes the value of open access broadband fiber infrastructure projects as well as the challenges these projects face in qualifying for federal funding and directs the USDA Rural Utilities Service (RUS) to support financially-feasible open access infrastructure projects that meet its program goals.

ReConnect.—The Committee provides an additional \$450,000,000 for the ReConnect program to increase access to broadband connectivity in unserved and underserved rural communities, targeting areas of the country with the largest broadband coverage gaps, including those with mountainous terrain.

ReConnect Application.—The Committee recognizes difficulties caused by supply chain disruptions can make administration of broadband projects more difficult, but encourages USDA to work to expeditiously disburse ReConnect funds once grants and loans are awarded. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Department to examine, and appropriately adjust collateral requirements in within ReConnect Loan Agreements, Grant Agreements, or Loan/Grant Agreements to ensure greater Program access.

ReConnect Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the certain burdens facing small telecommunication providers in rural America that seek financial assistance through the ReConnect program. Rural broadband providers are community institutions that are leading the way to close the digital divide. Government assistance programs should not further complicate these small companies with costly applications and confusing regulatory compliance requirements. The Committee urges the continued partnerships with other Federal agencies to review various Federal broadband program requirements in efforts to better understand program nuances and promote harmonization of Federal broadband application processes.

ReConnect Scoring Criteria.—The ReConnect program shall establish a scoring criterion that prioritizes serving the hardest to reach, unserved and underserved rural communities.

ReConnect Service Areas.—RUS Telecommunications Program funds should not be awarded in any areas, study areas or census blocks where a recipient of FCC High-Cost USF support is already subject to a buildout obligation of 25/3 Mbps or greater for fixed terrestrial broadband, except that RUS Telecommunication Program funds may be awarded in such areas to help finance construction of the network. This shall not apply in cases where the FCC has not provided for final approval of an award of such funds.

ReConnect Technical Assistance.—The committee recognizes that there is a greater need for technical assistance for small, rural communities applying for USDA loans and grants. The committee directs USDA to establish and implement a broadband technical assistance strategy to better support rural communities. This effort will assist applicants, including a cohort of applicants, with initial planning and development of applications for USDA broadband loans and grants. This may include, but is not limited to, the review of program eligibility, review of program processes, and one-on-one assistance with application development, and implementation of broadband in the area of the applying entity. This effort must provide program analysts within the USDA to provide one-on-one technical assistance to applying entities throughout the ReConnect application process.

Rural Telehealth.—The Committee supports the Memorandum of Understanding entered into on August 31, 2020, establishing a Rural Telehealth Initiative among the Department of Health and Human Services, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Department of Agriculture. Together, this important initiative can leverage expertise of each respective agency and improve collaboration amongst entities tasked with addressing rural telehealth access. Agencies involved in this initiative should prioritize opportunities to continue the expansion of telehealth services and close the digital divide.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES

2022 appropriation	\$1,327,000
2023 budget estimate	1,426,000
Provided in the bill	1,376,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+49,000
2023 budget estimate	–50,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,376,000.

Accessibility of Federal nutrition programs.—The Committee maintains its interest in increasing accessibility of Federal nutrition programs for those with culturally or religiously sensitive diets, including Kosher and Halal. The Committee recognizes efforts underway at the Department to gain a deeper understanding of existing barriers to offering more Kosher and Halal foods

through these programs. The Committee embraces these efforts and urges the Department to accelerate, to the extent practicable, its exploration and implementation of strategies to overcome these barriers. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this Act on these efforts, to include identification of any additional resources that may be necessary to implement strategies, overcome barriers, and close existing gaps in this area. Recognizing that cost to school food authorities in providing culturally and religiously sensitive meals to children participating in the Federal school meal programs is a barrier, the Committee welcomes information from the Department about potential adjustments to the school meal reimbursement rate to better account for costs of providing such meals.

Local Food.—The Committee recognizes the growing demand for locally and regionally produced food. The Committee encourages all nutrition programs, to the extent feasible, to engage local agriculture producers to enhance small farmers and regional producers. The Committee again directs FNS to review its Child Nutrition Programs and other food distribution programs to determine how many of their commodity purchases are locally sourced and how to improve procurement from local and small farmers.

Public Release of Information.—The Committee directs FNS to continue making all policy documents related to the WIC program (including, but not limited to, instructions, memoranda, guidance, and questions and answers) available to the public on the Internet within one week of their release to WIC state administrators.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$26,883,922,000
2023 budget estimate	28,587,957,000
Provided in the bill	28,619,957,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+1,736,035,000
2023 budget estimate	+32,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Child Nutrition Programs, the Committee provides \$28,619,957,000, which includes \$40,000,000 for school meals equipment grants, \$50,000,000 for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children Demonstration, \$12,000,000 for Farm to School grants, \$10,000,000 for school Breakfast Expansion grants, and \$20,162,000 for Team Nutrition.

Alternate Protein Meal Options.—The Committee directs FNS to collect, analyze, and publish research relating to the availability of plant-based and alternate protein meal options under USDA programs in schools and other congregate settings, and the impact of plant-based and alternate protein meal options on population health outcomes. The committee further directs the Department to provide guidance on the implementation of daily plant-based and alternate protein meal options under the NSLP and SBP for consideration by state agencies and local program operators.

Child Nutrition Waivers.—The Committee is concerned over reports of decreasing student participation in school breakfast and lunch programs despite the on-going COVID-19 public health crisis. The Committee is supportive of the child nutrition waivers, authorized under Section 2202 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, and the flexibility they provided for state child nutrition programs to meet the ongoing challenges brought on by the pandemic. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the results of the School Meal Operations Study series and to working with FNS to combat childhood hunger.

Food Waste Education.—USDA's nutrition programs reach nearly one in four Americans every day, including approximately 30 million children through school feeding programs. This reach provides a significant opportunity to increase public awareness of food loss and waste and ways to prevent it. The Committee encourages the USDA to include food waste education and prevention information as a priority for each of these programs and incorporate food waste prevention and reduction information into all nutrition education materials geared toward teachers, students, and other program recipients.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.—The Committee appreciates the collaboration between USDA and the Department of Defense on its Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, which is available in over 48 states/territories and serves more than 22,000 schools. The Committee encourages DOD and USDA FNS to review current practices to identify opportunities to increase food purchases from small, medium, women and minority farmers within their respective states.

Local Food in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).—The Committee is aware that school meals are a vital source of food and nutrition for elementary and secondary students. The Committee recognizes the NSLP could do more to support local economies and businesses through increased participation with local producers and encourages efforts to increase local food purchases for the NSLP sourced from in-state or geographically local growers and producers.

Non-dairy Milk Alternatives.—The Committee is supportive of the National School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program remaining accessible to all students while maintaining its nutritional standards. As allergies may prevent children from consuming dairy-based milk, non-dairy milk alternatives may be the best option for children in school meals that achieve the intended nutrition goal. The Committee requests a briefing, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, from FNS on the availability of non-dairy milk alternatives in school meal programs.

Summer Food Service Program.—The Committee supports FNS allowing State Agencies to enable Summer Food Service Program service institutions that serve such areas where eligible children and youth have barriers to access or limited access to a congregate feeding site to use their customary reimbursement payments to develop and implement innovative methods to deliver or otherwise make available foods to eligible children and youth by non-congregate means or in non-congregate settings.

Team Nutrition.—The Committee supports the promotion of nutritional health of school children and recognizes the need for addi-

tional support for schools to meet certain nutrition standards for school meals, particularly for sodium and whole grains. The committee encourages FNS to help schools meet whole grains and sodium-reduction targets.

The agreement provides the following for Child Nutrition Programs:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

(Dollars in thousands)

School lunch program	\$15,043,315
School breakfast program	6,044,892
Child and adult care food program	4,531,212
Summer food service program	604,987
Special milk program	7,817
State administrative expenses	339,000
Commodity procurement	1,788,389
Team Nutrition	20,162
Food safety education	4,196
Coordinated review	10,000
Computer support and processing	28,238
CACFP training and technical assistance	45,996
Child Nutrition Program studies and evaluations	21,005
Child Nutrition payment accuracy	12,315
Farm to school tactical team	6,433
School meals equipment grants	40,000
Summer EBT demonstration	50,000
School breakfast expansion grants	10,000
Farm to School grants	12,000
Total	\$28,619,957

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

2022 appropriation	\$6,000,000,000
2023 budget estimate	6,000,000,000
Provided in the bill	6,000,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	---
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,000,000,000. The Committee provides \$90,000,000 for the breastfeeding peer counselor program and \$14,000,000 for infrastructure.

The President's budget request includes a projection of an average monthly participation rate of 6.2 million women, infants, and children for fiscal year 2023. The Committee provides funding that will ensure all eligible participants will be served and to maintain the amounts of fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package.

The Committee will continue to monitor WIC participation trends, carryover funds, and food costs and take additional action as necessary.

Improving Breastfeeding Rates.—The Committee remains interested in how to improve breastfeeding rates and eliminate barriers to breastfeeding for low-income and minority women. To meet their breastfeeding goals, according to the CDC, mothers need continuity of care which is achieved by consistent, collaborative, and high-

quality breastfeeding services and supplies. Reports that some WIC agencies only make breast pumps and related supplies available to WIC participants who meet certain difficult criteria are concerning and seem to be in opposition to the goals of encouraging breastfeeding. Food and Nutrition Service is directed to collect information from all WIC agencies and prepare a report to the committee, within 180 days of enactment of this bill, detailing any conditions WIC agencies consider, or requirements they impose, when determining whether a WIC participant who intends to fully breastfeed her infant may access breastfeeding supplies and services.

Maternal Mortality Data.—The Committee remains concerned about maternal mortality and awaits the report detailed in House Report 116–446.

WIC Food Package.—The Committee understands FNS is currently considering changes to the WIC food packages based on recommendations from the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine’s (NASEM) 2017 report in conjunction with the recently released Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020–2025 and looks forward to reviewing those changes. The committee notes repeated DGAs have identified dairy products as nutrient-dense, while also identifying a high percentage of the U.S. population, including WIC’s at-risk population, as not consuming the recommended level of dairy.

Zika Outreach and Education.—The Committee encourages the Department to continue its education and outreach efforts through the WIC program to provide pregnant women with the information they need to prevent Zika.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$140,440,868,000
2023 budget estimate	138,977,369,000
Provided in the bill	111,180,895,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	– 29,259,973,000
2023 budget estimate	– 27,796,474,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, the Committee provides \$111,180,895,000. The total amount includes \$3,000,000,000 for a contingency reserve to be used only in the event and in the amount necessary. The Committee also includes a such sums appropriation in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, as requested by the Administration, in case participation exceeds expected levels or there is a disaster that cannot be managed through use of the contingency funds.

Barriers to Accessing SNAP.—The Committee recognizes the Families First Coronavirus Response Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report to Congress 18 months after the public health emergency ends on the measures taken to address the food security needs of affected populations during the emergency and recommendations for changes to the Secretary’s authority under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to assist the Secretary and States and localities in preparations for any future health emergencies. The Committee is eager to learn about the impact of temporary SNAP related improvements during the COVID–

19 pandemic, lessons learned, and recommendations on promoting food security during COVID-19 and beyond.

The Committee encourages FNS to include in this report the impacts on SNAP benefits of the expiration of the PHE and related SNAP measures, and ways to promote equitable customer service, including through language access, and alternative eligibility system access options such as in person, online, and call center availability.

College Hunger.—The Committee remains concerned that SNAP eligible students who are food-insecure lack proper information about resources available to them. Under regular SNAP eligibility requirements, students enrolled at least half time in an institution of higher education are typically ineligible for SNAP benefits unless they meet certain specific exemptions. Public Law 116-260 included provisions to temporarily expand SNAP eligibility to students. The Committee continues to direct FNS to make information available on its website regarding student SNAP eligibility requirements easier to understand and more accessible. The Committee directs FNS to report back on the number of students who enrolled in SNAP due to this increased flexibility and provide any lessons learned.

Military Food Insecurity.—The Committee recognizes that COVID-19 exacerbated food insecurity for millions of people, including members of the military. The Committee is also aware that the Basic Allowance for Housing that members of the military receive is not excluded as income when calculating eligibility for SNAP. The Committee supports a reevaluation and revision of this policy to reduce the number of military members relying on food banks and to ensure all members of the military have access to healthy, nutritious food.

Retailer Language Access.—The Committee supports cultural retailers participating in SNAP for their role ensuring immigrant communities have affordable access to cultural foods. Such retailers may be led by individuals with Limited English Proficiency. The Committee directs FNS to submit a plan within 180 days for ensuring meaningful language access when serving retailers. The plan shall include the implementation of language translation and interpretation services.

SNAP Application Reporting.—The Committee is interested in the number of approved applications, and nonapproved applications due to a drug felony conviction, a condition related to a drug felony conviction, or a time limit related to a drug felony ban for each state. The Committee is also interested in the number of total applications and incomplete or abandoned applications due, whether in whole or in part, to a drug felony conviction, a condition related to a drug felony conviction, or a time limit related to a drug felony ban for each state. The Committee recognizes FNS does not have complete information on denials related to drug felonies at the state-level, and requests a briefing, within 90 of enactment of this Act, to better understand the various aspects and limitations to this data collection, and the costs and timeframe for such as study.

SNAP-Ed.—When administering SNAP-Ed, the Committee encourages FNS and NIFA to prioritize evidence-based interventions that include hands-on cooking paired with nutrition education. The Committee believes that SNAP-Ed grants should include cooking

programs that deliver community-based nutrition education to SNAP-eligible families with the intention of helping households maximize their food budgets and prepare healthier meals.

SNAP Integrity.—The Committee recognizes the importance of program integrity in the Department’s administration of SNAP, including the distribution of benefits. While the pandemic temporarily compromised these integrity measures, including the inability for the Department to issue error rates for both FY 2020 and FY 2021, SNAP Quality Control returned to normal modes of data collection as of July 1, 2021. With the FY 2022 data, FNS will also return to normal modes of analysis and distribution of information.

SNAP Online Pilot Program.—The Committee supports increased flexibility for SNAP beneficiaries to use their benefits for online purchases. The Committee is concerned that barriers for entry to the program are higher for independent retailers. The committee urges USDA to continue to pursue the SNAP EBT Modernization Technical Assistance Center to assist small, independent retailers in overcoming barriers to participation in the online purchasing pilot, and to report to the committee on ways to facilitate independent retailers’ participation in the pilot.

Study and Evaluation Plan.—The Committee recognizes the importance of nutritious food to the wellbeing of individuals participating in SNAP. The Committee encourages FNS to explore measuring the impact of restricting SNAP purchases to measure the impact of limiting certain SNAP purchases on healthy food choices by people participating in SNAP.

TEFAP Local Purchase.—The Committee is aware that TEFAP distributors such as foodbanks, soup kitchens, and food pantries have a natural bond with their local farmers. The Committee encourages FNS to explore innovative ways to procure food directly from small and local farmers.

Territories.—The Committee recognizes the inadequacy and inefficacy of the current Nutrition Assistance Program block grant funding for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa, which has had to be repeatedly supplemented in response to natural disasters and the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee encourages FNS to continue engaging the appropriate stakeholders and directs FNS to provide the Committee with updates on the separate plans and discussions to include these territories in SNAP.

The agreement provides the following for SNAP:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[Dollars in thousands]

Benefits	97,694,225
Contingency reserve	3,000,000
Administrative costs:	
State administrative costs	5,707,550
Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program	486,000
Employment and Training	649,835
Mandatory other program costs	390,752
Discretionary other program costs	3,998
Administrative subtotal	7,238,135
Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico (NAP)	2,633,252
American Samoa	10,575
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	145,005

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

TEFAP commodities	419,003
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	30,700
Community Food Projects	5,000
Program access	5,000
Subtotal	3,248,535
Total	111,180,895

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2022 appropriation	\$440,070,000
2023 budget estimate	464,210,000
Provided in the bill	469,710,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+29,640,000
2023 budget estimate	+5,500,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee provides an appropriation of \$469,710,000 for the Commodity Assistance Program. This includes \$338,640,000 for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, \$30,000,000 for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, \$100,000,000 for administrative funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and \$1,070,000 for the Food Donations Programs for Pacific Island Assistance.

Food Bank Donations.—The Committee applauds the work that food banks and pantries have accomplished during the pandemic, including providing over 60 million people with much-needed sustenance and nutrition in 2020. The Committee recognizes demand at food banks is still high, due to the pandemic and rising food costs, but food banks are no longer receiving the amount of food donations they once were from food producers. The Committee supports all efforts to assist and alleviate the burden that food banks are facing.

Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance and success of the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition program in helping to provide support to over 725,000 low-income seniors in purchasing healthy and nutritious food options from local farmers. The Committee notes USDA invested \$50 million in SFMNP as part of its framework to shore up the food supply chain and transform the food system. The Committee directs FNS to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment on any remaining backlogs and how to improve the program and serve more eligible low-income seniors.

TEFAP Handling and Distribution Costs.—In addition to grant funds supporting commodity handling and distribution costs, the bill permits states to use up to 20 percent of the funds provided for purchasing TEFAP commodities to help with the costs of storing, transporting, and distributing commodities. The Committee expects state agencies to consult with their emergency feeding organizations on the need for the conversion of such funds.

Training for Handling Kosher and Halal Foods in TEFAP.—The Committee supports the inclusion of food that meets cultural and religious requirements within TEFAP. As such, the Committee encourages the Department to collaborate with Jewish and Muslim

community leaders with nuanced understanding of religious practices and food safety procedures to develop training materials for participating TEFAP State agencies and/or eligible recipient agencies on the best practices for identifying, storing, transporting, and distributing certified kosher and halal food products. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, FNS will submit a report to the Committee on their plans to develop training materials around the storage, transportation, and distribution of kosher and halal products in TEFAP.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

2022 appropriation	\$170,133,000
2023 budget estimate	238,670,000
Provided in the bill	231,378,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+61,245,000
2023 budget estimate	– 7,292,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Nutrition Programs Administration, the Committee provides \$231,378,000. This includes \$10,200,000 for ensuring the scientific integrity of the Dietary Guidelines, \$23,000,000 to improve nutrition security and health outcomes, \$2,000,000 for cross program technical support for tribal communities, and \$10,630,000 for enhanced staffing for critical policy and cross-program support processes, the Office of Management, and the Civil Rights Division.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

2022 appropriation	\$908,000
2023 budget estimate	1,018,000
Provided in the bill	932,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+24,000
2023 budget estimate	– 86,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$932,000.

OFFICE OF CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

2022 appropriation	\$4,841,000
2023 budget estimate	4,978,000
Provided in the bill	4,922,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+81,000
2023 budget estimate	– 56,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Codex Alimentarius, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$4,922,000.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUND)

	Appropriation	Transfer from export loan account	Total
2022 Appropriation	\$228,664,000	\$6,063,000	\$234,707,000
2023 Budget Estimate	240,663,000	6,063,000	246,726,000
Provided in the bill	234,913,000	6,063,000	240,976,000
Comparison:			
2022 appropriation	+6,269,000	— — —	+6,269,000
2023 budget estimate	— 5,750,000	— — —	— 5,750,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$234,913,000 and a transfer of \$6,063,000 for a total appropriation of \$240,976,000.

The Committee provides an increase in funding of \$6,269,000 for pay and retirement contributions.

International Agricultural Education Fellowship.—The Committee includes \$1,000,000 for this program. The Committee encourages FAS to conduct active outreach to stakeholders, including minority serving institutions, to raise awareness of the program. In addition, the Committee encourages FAS to explore how the International Agricultural Education Fellowship program can strengthen ongoing efforts at FAS and lead to program consistency.

U.S., Central America, and Mexico Cooperation.—The Committee continues to direct FAS to work with its counterparts in Central America and Mexico to improve the efficiency of the agricultural inspection process and agricultural trade facilitation issues.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

2022 appropriation	\$1,740,000,000
2023 budget estimate	1,740,000,000
Provided in the bill	1,800,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+60,000,000
2023 budget estimate	+60,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Food for Peace Title II grants, the Committee provides \$1,800,000,000.

MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD
NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

2022 appropriation	\$237,000,000
2023 budget estimate	230,112,000
Provided in the bill	265,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+28,000,000
2023 budget estimate	+34,888,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$265,000,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT (LOANS)
CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2022 appropriation	\$6,063,000
2023 budget estimate	6,063,000
Provided in the bill	6,063,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	-- --
2023 budget estimate	-- --

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,063,000.

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(Dollars in thousands)

	Appropriation	User fees	Total, FDA S&E
2022 Appropriation	\$3,304,145	\$2,791,737	\$6,095,882
2023 Budget Estimate	3,642,328	2,837,461	6,479,789
Provided in the bill	3,646,710	2,837,461	6,483,171
Comparison:			
2022 Appropriation	+342,565	+45,724	+388,289
2023 Budget Estimate	+4,382	-- --	+4,382

The Committee recommendation includes the full level for pay costs.

The Committee recommendation does not include proposed user fees that are not authorized.

This bill was developed during the infant formula shortage in the spring of 2022. That crisis revealed the FDA had only nine people in the office that regulates infant formula. This raises a concern about how many other key offices at the agency are also severely understaffed. The Committee will be in dialogue with the agency throughout the year about critical staffing needs.

503A Pharmacy and 503B Outsourcing Facility Inspections.—The Committee is concerned about reports of growing delays between FDA inspections of human drug compounders and timely agency follow up. The Committee understands that some of these delays may be related to insufficient staffing and resource issues at the FDA. The Committee directs that, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, FDA will submit to the Committee a report on inspections of human drug compounders. This report will include an analysis of the average time that it takes from the inspection to regulatory action or closure letter. Further, this report will also provide analysis regarding the challenges the agency faces in conducting inspec-

tions, closing out observation and warning letters, and identifying any additional resources the agency needs to improve the current system.

510(k) Guidance.—The Committee expresses concern that the 510(k) guidance for menstrual products has not been updated since 2005. The Committee directs the FDA to update its guidance, and, if necessary, to publish new guidance inclusive of additional categories of menstrual products. This guidance should include recommendations that intentionally-added ingredients, including fragrances, for menstrual products covered under the guidance be disclosed on the label; that products be tested for common contaminants, and that steps be taken to eliminate sources of contamination when found; and to implement testing to assess the impact of product use on the vulvar microbiome, including through testing methods recognized or recommended by the agency. The Committee also directs FDA, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to brief the Committee on its plans to update the 510(k) guidance for menstrual products.

2019 ALS Clinical Trial Guidance.—The Committee understands that FDA recognizes the critical unmet medical need for new, effective treatments for ALS. The burden of ALS for patients, their families and caregivers is devastating and the Committee urges FDA to reaffirm its commitment to its 2019 ALS Clinical Trial Guidance. Further, the Committee requests that FDA report to Congress within 90 days of the passage of this Act detailing the actions that FDA has taken to implement the 2019 ALS Clinical Trial Guidance.

Access to Compounded Hormones.—As the FDA reviews recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine’s report on the Clinical Utility of Compounded Hormones, the Committee urges FDA to engage with compounders and other stakeholders to help ensure access to compounded drugs for patients who need them.

Actions on Menthol Flavors.—The Committee notes FDA’s recent announcements on its plan to issue product standards related to menthol in cigarettes and characterizing flavors in cigars. The Committee will be closely monitoring FDA’s rulemaking efforts and expects to be kept apprised of updates.

Adulterated Pet Food.—The Committee is aware there is no requirement that animal food, including pet food, have pre-market approval by the FDA, leaving the Comprehensive Animal Food Compliance Program as the ultimate line of defense between beloved pets, food-producing animals and the food they consume. The continuing number of animal illnesses due to adulterated animal food calls for urgent and immediate action by implementing the Comprehensive Animal Food Compliance Program.

Adverse Drug Events.—The Committee commends the FDA for its recent guidance supporting increasing the number of women and minorities in clinical trials to represent their unique health needs, gather safety and efficacy information to inform proper product labeling, and mitigate risks of adverse drug events (ADEs). The Committee urges FDA to continue examination of past drug approvals with identified pharmacogenomic safety issues and develop strategies that may mitigate risks of ADEs and reduce health

disparities. The Committee also requests a briefing on progress made within 120 days of enactment.

Alzheimer's Clinical Trials.—The Committee recognizes the need to advance innovative clinical trials designs to increase diversity in clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease. The Committee encourages FDA to increase efforts to make Alzheimer's clinical trials more inclusive, innovative, and conduct necessary outreach to underrepresented populations.

Animal Drug Compounding.—The Committee directs the FDA to ensure an expedited review of animal drugs nominated for compounding of office stock under GFI #256 that is consistent with statutory authority and ensures that needed office stock animal drugs are available for veterinarians, animal shelters, zoos, and other stakeholders.

Antibiotics In Animals.—The Committee supports continued efforts to combat antibiotic resistant bacteria, in part by ensuring that medically important antibiotics for use in food-producing animals have limited durations of use informed by public health and veterinary evidence. The Committee expects the agency to promulgate its draft guidance by the end of fiscal year 2023 and include clear timelines and goals for establishing duration limits on all marketed products. The Committee urges the agency to focus attention on medically important antibiotics that may be routinely administered to food-producing animals for an undefined period and to be consistent with the Agency's own judicious use standards. The Agency should ensure that it prioritizes avoiding or mitigating the risk of antibiotic resistance in human medicine.

Blood Donor Procedures.—The Committee continues to recognize the need for scientifically sound, evidence-based policy relative to FDA blood donor recommendations. The Committee expects the FDA to complete review of the evidence obtained from the ADVANCE study and encourages FDA to issue updated evidence-based blood donor recommendations. The Committee directs FDA to report to Congress no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, including on the status of its ongoing review, on the data it is using or has used to update guidelines, and its outreach and education to blood donation centers relating to its updated recommendations.

Cancer Immunotherapy Clinical Trials and Combination Treatments.—The Committee commends FDA for its continued efforts to accelerate the review and approval of cell and gene therapies for cancer, which have provided hope for many patients when more traditional treatments have failed. Research suggests that therapies that combine cellular products and other cancer drugs may prove more effective for some patients, including those who do not benefit from single-drug treatments. These combination treatments increase the complexity of trial design, especially regarding treatment sequencing and the number of treatment arms per trial. Therefore, the Committee urges FDA to work with and provide guidance to industry and the broader research community on how to standardize potency testing requirements for cellular therapies.

Cannabidiol Oil.—The Committee is concerned about the proliferation of foods and dietary supplements marketed in violation of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), including products containing derivatives of the cannabis plant. The Committee

is aware that non-FFDCA-compliant products pose potential health and safety risks to consumers through misleading, unsubstantiated, and false claims that cannabis and cannabis derivatives can treat serious and life-threatening diseases and conditions, including COVID-19. Such products may also be contaminated with harmful substances. The Committee recognizes FDA's efforts undertaken thus far, including research, requests for data, consumer education, issuance of guidance and policy around cannabis-based drug product development, and some enforcement against wrongdoers. The Committee also recognizes that FDA is considering a public rule-making process or enforcement discretion policy that could permit one compound in cannabis, cannabidiol ("CBD"), in foods and/or dietary supplements. The Committee expects the FDA to proceed in a manner that preserves the public health, which may include limits in finished products on CBD and THC in total concentration levels and in recommended daily servings. The Committee also expects the FDA to preserve the integrity of its drug development and approval processes, which ensures that products marketed as drugs have undergone a rigorous scientific evaluation to assure that they are safe, effective, pure and potent.

Canned Tuna.—The Committee remains concerned that FDA has not revised the standard of identity for canned tuna to adopt the drained weight fill of container standard despite having received two citizens petitions, as far back as 1994. FDA is directed to promulgate proposed regulations revising the standard of identity for canned tuna consistent with the drained weight standard adopted for canned tuna by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the Association of Official Analytical Chemists. FDA shall, to the extent consistent with applicable regulations, continue to approve in a timely manner temporary marketing permits that adopt the drained weight method consistent with international standards and to approve in a timely manner updates to product labeling under existing temporary marketing permits.

Carbohydrates.—The Committee encourages the FDA to respond to a request from industry to use an alternative methodology related to carbohydrates in certain food and beverage products.

Chemicals in Foods.—The Commissioner shall provide, after consulting with the National Cancer Institute and the National Toxicology Program, a report no later than 180 days from enactment describing how it assesses the carcinogenicity of chemicals added to or found in food or food contact materials that do not cause mutations or damage DNA. The report should include: (1) whether it proactively reviews reports by the National Toxicology Program, including its biennial Report on Carcinogens, and other organizations to identify additives that warrant reassessment for use in food; and (2) whether companies or other organizations can properly determine a substance's use is Generally Recognized as Safe if it is a carcinogen.

Closer to Zero.—The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on the status of its "Closer to Zero Action Plan" to reduce toxic elements such as lead, arsenic, cadmium and mercury in children's food. The update shall include, but not be limited to, how it defines children's food, how it will consider the cumulative effect of lead, arsenic, cadmium, and mercury when setting action levels, how it determines if a limit is feasible, explanation for any dead-

lines it set in the plan, and how it plans to ensure compliance with the action levels and timeline for finalizing the action levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium. The briefing shall occur within 120 days of enactment. Furthermore, The Committee provides an additional \$7,000,000 for the FDA's Closer to Zero program to continue expeditious development of action levels and provide guidance on best practices for reducing and eliminating toxic heavy metals in infant and toddler foods.

Cloud.—The Committee notes the increased adoption of cloud-based technologies by FDA-regulated companies, the innovations facilitated via cloud for improved product development, and the value of additional FDA guidance on the use of cloud throughout the product lifecycle. The Committee instructs FDA to continue to explore mechanisms to support this shift and to ensure robust public input, including from regulated companies and cloud technology vendors.

Conflicts of Interest Determinations.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee requests a briefing on how the FDA determines conflicts of interest for third party contractors hired to assist in the development of regulatory frameworks.

Contraceptives.—The Committee recognizes FDA's ongoing efforts towards updating its Birth Control Chart and website and awaits its completion.

Cosmetic Fragrance.—The Committee remains concerned about the negative impacts on human health of certain chemicals used to impart fragrance and flavor in cosmetics. The Committee requests FDA provide a report to Congress, not later than two years after the enactment of this Act, on the resources FDA would need to develop a database of publicly available safety data for fragrance and flavor allergens currently in used in cosmetics.

COVID-19 Vaccines.—To better understand the role of the immune response on the effectiveness and duration of vaccines for COVID-19 and other diseases, FDA is encouraged to support collaborative research with the National Institutes of Health, universities, and industry, and when relevant, the collection of cellular immunity data, in addition to serology data, in its evaluation of such medical products. FDA is directed to report on the status of this collaborative research within one year of the enactment of this Act.

Dairy Standard of Identity.—The Committee is pleased that the FDA has begun a deliberative process to review how it will enforce the standards of identity for dairy products in the Code of Federal Regulations. The Committee continues to hear concerns with the labeling of certain foods and beverages as dairy products when the products are plant-based rather than derived from an animal. As such, the Committee urges the FDA to continue its work toward ultimately enforcing standards of identity for dairy products.

Drug Compounding and Final MOU.—The Committee recognizes the FDA recently finalized the MOU for pharmacy compounding. The Committee requests that FDA engage further with stakeholders to address concerns and to ensure that all or nearly all states can sign this important document.

Drug Compounding Pharmacist on Pharmacy Compounding Advisory Committee (PCAC).—The Committee recognizes that the

PCAC established under the Drug Quality and Security Act (DQSA) needs to adequately represent the interests and needs of providers and patients who use and depend on compounded medications. Compounding is often practiced in community settings. It is therefore vital that voting members of PCAC have a thorough understanding of compounding in a community setting in order to appropriately advise FDA. The Committee encourages FDA to appoint qualified voting members with recent, actual, and diverse experience in the preparation, prescribing, and use of compounded medications.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.—In order to increase study power and minimize time on placebo in clinical trials longer than one year for potential Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy therapies, the Committee urges FDA to convene a multi-stakeholder meeting to evaluate the use of external controls. The Committee also encourages FDA to explore the use of external control arms in novel trial designs. In addition, the Committee is aware of the 2018 Guidance on developing therapies for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and related dystrophinopathies. Given the potential that gene therapies may hold to treat these devastating diseases, the Committee urges FDA to consider whether the 2018 Guidance should be modified to reflect these developments. Any such effort should involve the relevant experts at both CBER and CDER.

Ensuring Access to Self-Care Options.—The Committee urges the FDA to consider ways in which the Rx-to-OTC switch pathway could be modernized to increase its effectiveness for consumers, including by fostering a least burdensome approach to regulations and supporting flexible and pragmatic risk-benefit assessments, while maintaining the Agency's high standards for safety and efficiency. The Committee directs FDA to provide greater transparency into the timeliness of its review of products under this pathway, and provide a report on the Agency's performance in meeting Prescription Drug User Fee Act goals for relevant over-the-counter applications for the previous five fiscal years, inclusive of the Agency's time requirements to grant meetings from when the sponsor originates a request, and provide data by fiscal year on the number and type of medications that have been transitioned, and under which pathway, from prescription to over-the-counter status.

Ethylene Oxide.—The Committee is aware that FDA has worked with stakeholders to create master files to facilitate reduction or elimination of the use of ethylene oxide to sterilize medical devices. The Committee urges the agency to increase efforts to make stakeholders aware of the existence and benefits of these master files and alternative sterilization methods.

FDA Budget Document.—The FDA budget document has become unwieldy, running around 400 pages and providing a lot of information that is not directly relevant to the budget request itself. The 2023 budget for Foods, for example, contains 24 pages of “accomplishments” before the budget presentation. The budget presentation must *always* be the first item under each budget topic. The Committee directs FDA to radically revise its budget presentation so that it follows the same format as USDA agency budgets. The Committee will work with FDA on this during the year.

Food Labeling Accuracy.—The Committee requests the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) to evaluate wheth-

er artificial intelligence (AI) driven audit tools can effectively assess food labeling accuracy and facilitate greater federal labeling compliance. The Committee believes that AI-driven tools will accelerate CFSAN's goal of ensuring the accuracy of food labeling and that food labels are truthful and not misleading. The Committee directs CFSAN to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment on the status of its evaluation.

Food Labeling Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that in the spring of 2020 the FDA issued emergency guidance to industry suspending enforcement of menu labeling and Nutrition Facts and allowing food manufacturers to make formulation changes to packaged foods without notice to consumers. These guidance documents were issued in final form without public comment, and create uncertainty for consumers, particularly consumers with food allergies, who have no way of knowing when substitutions of ingredients may have occurred. The Committee directs the FDA to resume enforcement of food labeling rules suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Foreign Unannounced Inspections Pilots.—The Committee provides an additional \$1,500,000 to continue implementing these pilots. The Committee reminds FDA of direction included in the fiscal year 2022 bill on the Committee's intent for the use of these funds. The Committee directs FDA to provide monthly briefings on its efforts to implement these funds in accordance with the Committee's intent.

Front of Package Labeling.—The Committee is concerned with elevated rates of diet-related disease and urges the FDA to explore issuing regulations requiring mandatory labeling to appear on the front of package for food products, allowing consumers to quickly assess the healthfulness of foods.

Gluten.—The Committee is aware that celiac disease is a serious, genetic autoimmune disorder, affecting nearly 3 million Americans, in which ingesting gluten causes damage to the villi of the small intestine. The only treatment is the total elimination of gluten containing products. In 2017, FDA issued Draft Guidance encouraging drug manufacturers to disclose the presence of gluten. While some manufacturers have taken this step, it has not been implemented consistently. This may lead consumers to face continued uncertainty about whether their medicine will do more harm than good. The Committee continues to encourage FDA to consider docket comments received from stakeholders, including consumers, and to work expeditiously to publish a final guidance document.

Hand Sanitizer Safety.—The Committee appreciates FDA's ongoing efforts to remove unsafe hand sanitizer products from the market and recognizes FDA's website provides information and guidance to stakeholders on the risks of open refillable hand sanitizer dispensers.

Heparin.—The Committee is concerned about the over-reliance on foreign sourcing and manufacturing of pharmaceutical drugs that cause supply chain problems that can harm patients, including Heparin. The Committee encourages the FDA to work with stakeholders on sourcing heparin domestically and manufacturing biosynthetically.

Homeopathic Draft Guidance.—The Committee urges FDA to consider the views of commenters, including patients, proponents of

homeopathy, and other stakeholders, in its approach to finalizing its revised draft guidance entitled “Drug Products Labeled as Homeopathic Guidance for FDA Staff and Industry.”

Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) Clinical Trials.—The Committee commends the FDA’s efforts to improve diversity and patient-centricity in clinical trials and encourages the agency to pursue this work in the area of IBD. The Committee encourages FDA to continue dialogue with the IBD community to address this and other barriers to trial participation, including challenges around overall cost and compensation to support patients who volunteer for trials.

Inspections at Land Ports of Entry.—A record volume of FDA-regulated commodities are being introduced for import inspection at the U.S.-Mexico border. The Committee is concerned that this is outpacing the Administration’s processing operations resources at Land Ports of Entry, and has resulted in increased cargo backlogs or otherwise compromised the Administration’s ability to detect and seize violative products. In order to improve and streamline the inspection process and expedite the release of compliant products, the Committee directs FDA to support increased import operations at Land Ports of Entry, near the U.S.-Mexico border.

Invasive Species.—The Committee encourages the FDA to work with other agencies, and stakeholders to better market food offered for sale that is the product of a wild caught, invasive species such as Northern Snakehead or Blue Catfish.

Listeria.—The Committee emphasizes reducing incidence of foodborne illness as an important public health goal and believes that coordinated and targeted resources are required to appropriately assess and combat the public health risks of foodborne pathogens. The Committee is aware that FDA is in the process of finalizing industry guidance regarding *Listeria monocytogenes* (Lm) in foods under their jurisdiction. The Committee urges FDA to apply a risk-based approach and direct its regulatory efforts toward high risk ready-to eat (RTE) foods, those that support the growth of Lm. Additionally, the Committee urges FDA to incorporate current scientific knowledge regarding the public health impact of foods that do not support growth of Lm. Recently published scientific research from food safety and public health experts recommends a regulatory action level of Lm for these low-risk foods. This regulatory approach will encourage industry to adopt quantitative Lm testing schemes and facilitate robust environmental monitoring programs, and ultimately result in reductions in disease incidence. The Committee encourages FDA to work with industry stakeholders to gather supporting information and data to assist with implementation of this Lm approach. Policies reflecting these regulatory approaches align with other international regulatory standards and restore a level playing field for U.S. food processors in the global marketplace.

Local Petitions.—The Committee is concerned about CFSAN’s extreme delays in evaluating state and local petitions for exemption from preemption by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act’s nutrition and menu labeling standards. The agreement directs the FDA to report to the Committees not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act the number of pending exemption petitions before the FDA and the length of time these petitions have been

pending. The agreement further directs that not later than 180 days the Agency shall update the Committee on FDA's efforts to explore strategies to improve the preemption exemption petition process.

Lupus.—The Committee is aware of barriers that have long affected the development of therapeutics for lupus, a disease that primarily targets women and disproportionately impacts African Americans, Latinas, Native Americans, and Asian Americans. The Committee is pleased that FDA participated in an externally-led, patient-focused drug development meeting with the lupus community and identified some of these barriers and that potential treatments are now in clinical trials. The Committee urges FDA to expedite its ongoing work with the lupus community to develop solutions to identified barriers that will accelerate development of new therapies.

Machine Learning.—The Committee encourages CDER to utilize artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance the review process for drug repurposing candidates by leveraging automated data collection, integration, and advanced statistical methods. The Committee urges this work to be used to ensure the regulatory process enables labeling or supplements to currently authorized uses of previously approved products.

Maple Syrup.—The Committee is aware of a petition submitted to FDA and its counterpart in Canada proposing a modern and uniform definition of maple syrup in the United States and Canada. The Committee is concerned that the FDA has yet taken action to address this petition, and urges the agency to act on rulemaking.

Maternal Substance Use Disorders.—The Committee remains concerned about increasing numbers of overdose deaths of pregnant and postpartum individuals. The Committee encourages FDA to collaborate with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and relevant stakeholders on efforts to address maternal substance use disorder.

Menstrual Products.—The Committee is concerned over the potential danger of fragrance ingredients used in menstrual products that are medical devices, such as menstrual pad and tampon products, as these products are used frequently by consumers without knowledge of the presence of these ingredients, or an understanding of their potential harms. As FDA does not currently hold a list of the potentially harmful fragrance ingredients used in menstrual products, the Committee directs the FDA to evaluate and, if necessary, list fragrance allergens and other potentially harmful ingredients, through an analysis of ingredients from relevant sources (e.g., in existing lists and compendia). The Committee also directs FDA to determine the concentrations of these fragrance ingredients in menstrual products for which FDA recommends that manufacturers disclose the presence of these fragrance ingredients in menstrual product labeling.

Menu Labeling.—The Committee recognizes the substantial increase in use of third-party platforms to order from restaurants online, but notes that many chain restaurants do not provide calorie information when posting their menus on these platforms. The FDA has not updated its menu labeling rules to conform with changes to the Nutrition Facts panel, including adding information for added sugars in additional nutrition information available on-

site. The Committee strongly urges the FDA to issue guidance for industry clarifying that restaurants are required to post calorie information at the online point of sale when using third-party platforms to post menus online, and to issue regulations updating its menu labeling rules to disclose added sugars in additional nutrition information.

Naloxone Expanded Access.—The Committee supports FDA's efforts to expand naloxone access for individuals with opioid use disorder. The Committee is concerned about increasing numbers of opioid overdose deaths for pregnant and postpartum individuals. As FDA continues to carry out initiatives to expand access to naloxone, the Committee encourages FDA to consider opportunities to focus specifically on naloxone availability and accessibility for pregnant and postpartum individuals with opioid use disorder. The Committee encourages FDA to collaborate with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and relevant stakeholders on outreach and education initiatives to address maternal opioid use disorder.

Net Weights.—The Committee encourages FDA to continue devoting appropriate efforts to address suspected economic integrity issues, particularly with respect to net weights, and treatment of seafood. The Committee believes short-weighted labeled products are in violation of the law and that, despite industry reporting such examples, FDA has not prioritized enforcement. The Committee requests an update on its efforts to enforce its net weight requirements with respect to seafood products.

Neurological Conditions.—The Committee recognizes the important work to bring innovative treatments to people living with neurological conditions such as Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS), Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) and Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN) through strategic partnerships. The Committee notes the recent externally-led patient focused drug development meeting on CIDP and encourages FDA to continue their collaboration with relevant stakeholders and key regulators.

Niemann-Pick Type C.—The Committee encourages FDA to continue to better understand Niemann-Pick Type C (NPC), a rare progressive and universally fatal disease that impacts children and young adults, by improving collaboration with NPC patients and caregivers. The committee also encourages the FDA to work in partnership with NPC experts, industry stakeholders, and the patient community to ensure the viability of trials and clinical development and to apply patient and caregiver perspective when evaluating risk benefit of experimental therapies that are already in use in the NPC community.

Non-Human Primates.—The Committee continues to encourage the FDA to reduce primate testing, prioritize alternative research methods to relocate primates to sanctuaries and requests that a progress report continue to be included in the FDA's annual budget justification.

Olive Oil Standards of Identity.—The Committee is aware that the United States continues to be an important producer of olive oils and one of the largest olive oil markets globally. The Committee believes that the establishment of a uniform set of standards would better protect and inform consumers, and directs the

FDA to continue to explore a Standard of Identity for different grades of olive oil as required in H. Rpt. 116–446 and provide an updated report to the Committees no later than December 31, 2022.

Opioid Abuse.—The Committee continues to be pleased that, with the Opioids Action Plan, Opioid Policy Steering Committee, and several significant regulatory actions, FDA is doing its part to help stem the tide of abuse. The use of opioids as first-line therapies for any form of pain has led to over-prescribing, and the CDC has made clear that clinicians should consider opioid therapy only if expected benefits for both pain and function are anticipated to outweigh the risks to the patient. The Committee hopes that FDA will continue to support the development of alternative and non-addictive alternatives to opioid analgesics and, when opioids are medically necessary, will continue to incentivize development and use of abuse-deterrent formulations. The Committee notes that every patient's treatment regimen should be tailored by his or her doctor to his or her unique needs. The federal government, therefore, should promote the full suite of available treatment options, including abstinence-based models and non-opioid medications. Finally, the Committee continues to be supportive of naloxone distribution among trained, licensed health care professionals and emergency responders. When considering the appropriateness of providing naloxone over the counter, the Committee urges the FDA to ensure that the administration of naloxone serves as a point of intervention to spur an honest conversation between the patient and his doctor about addiction and treatment.

Orange Juice.—The Committee is concerned that pests, disease and hurricanes are having a devastating impact on Florida's citrus growers and processors. These circumstances have resulted in a natural decline in the Brix level for Florida's mature oranges, with no known adverse health consequences for consumers. The Committee believes it is necessary to provide for analytical deviation in the minimum Brix level for pasteurized orange juice to account for these naturally occurring growing conditions. The Committee encourages USDA and FDA to expedite work with Florida citrus growers and processors, and other stakeholders as necessary, to consider additional flexibility by modernizing requirements for pasteurized orange juice that better account for naturally-occurring Brix variation.

Organ Preservation Solution Shortages and Transplant.—The Committee is aware that certain solutions utilized within organ perfusion and preservation devices, also known as preservation solutions, are critical to ensure the viability of transplantable organs through the process of transport and storage. The Committee is aware of a significant shortage in the availability of such solutions that arose during 2021 and that continues to present challenges to obtaining necessary supplies of such solutions in order to maximize the successful transportation of organs for transplantation. These solution shortages also have significant repercussions for organ research activities. The Committee commends CDRH's activities to increase the supply of these solutions through various interventions and requests that the Center provide an update within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the status of preservation solution

supply in the U.S. and additional authorities, if any, that may be required to ensure their continued supply.

Orphan Products Grants Program (OPGP).—The Committee includes an additional \$5,000,000 for the Orphan Products Grants Program at FDA. The Committee notes that this increase brings the total funding level within CDER for OPGP to \$24,000,000. In addition, the Committee notes that funding can be used for ALS clinical trials and investments in regulatory science to speed the approval of ALS treatments. The Committee encourages FDA to increase the number of ALS clinical trials to help expedite treatment developments, foster innovative trial designs that complement and speed the FDA regulatory processes, and enable natural history studies to understand ALS progression and pathology more quickly. In addition, the Committee directs FDA to increase engagement between government agencies, such as FDA and NIH, and other entities such as academic institutions and industry with respect to ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases.

OTC Acetaminophen Dosing Information for Children.—The Committee continues to be concerned that the lack of dosing information for children ages six months to two years may lead to dosing errors, adverse events, and inadequate treatment of fever and pain. The FDA is urged to provide to the Committee not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act an update on the timing of amending the monograph label for acetaminophen to include weight-based dosing instructions for children ages six months to two years.

OTC Hearing Aids.—The Committee is encouraged by the FDA's release of a proposed rulemaking to establish an over-the-counter hearing aid category, which includes setting an evidence-based maximum output level that ensures consumer safety and that will allow consumers to access these products. The Committee urges the FDA to maintain these essential components of its proposed rule and finalize it as expeditiously as possible to address this unmet need.

Outreach to Small Farmers.—The Committee expects CFSAN to provide funding for critical outreach and training services at not less than the level specified in the Fiscal Year 2022 agreement.

Patient Engagement.—The Committee supports the FDA's efforts to implement policies to promote public access to information about how patient experience information is factored into the review of approved products. The Committee encourages FDA to solicit information to identify patient experience data standards that include specific tools for screening, identification, reporting, consideration, and labeling of patient experience data in clinical trials of a drug or biologic.

Pediatric Cancer International Collaboration.—The Committee encourages the FDA to engage more formally and extensively with international entities to promote greater collaboration between the U.S. and international partners around pediatric cancer drug development.

Pediatric Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).—The Committee is aware of and encourages FDA to participate in ongoing efforts within the IBD community to streamline the development and approval of new pediatric IBD therapies and expand the indications for therapies approved to treat IBD in adults to children, particu-

larly through innovative trial designs that minimize the burden to pediatric patients and their caregivers and through the use of real-world evidence to support regulatory decision-making.

PFAS in Cosmetics.—The Committee remains concerned over the effects of toxic chemicals used in cosmetics, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that have been linked to serious health problems. To promote safety, the Committee encourages FDA to examine the health effects of PFAS chemicals and evaluate efforts to phase out their use in cosmetic and personal care products.

PFAS in Food.—FDA should continue its work to investigate PFAS in our national diet and in food packaging that contacts food.

PFAS Testing.—FDA should upgrade its laboratory analytical method for PFAS substances in food by expanding testing capabilities to include additional PFAS analytes and expanding the method to include additional foods. FDA should brief the Committee on its plans and progress within 180 days of enactment.

Plant Based Product Labeling.—The Committee is concerned that the current labeling and marketing practices of some plant-based alternatives to animal-derived foods have the potential to cause consumer confusion. The Committee directs the FDA to conduct a study to 1) better understand consumers' attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, feelings, and motivations relative to product composition, health attributes, and labeling and 2) assess consumer perceptions of different terms used on labeling of plant-based alternative products.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS).—The Committee is concerned that there are no FDA-approved treatments specific to polycystic ovary syndrome, one of the most common human disorders, and the most common endocrine disorder in women. The Committee recognizes the significant health burden of PCOS and requests the FDA support an externally-led Patient-Focused Drug Development meeting to hear perspectives from patients with PCOS, its impact on patients' daily lives and their need for specific therapeutic treatments. The Committee encourages an FDA approval process that helps ensure patients' experiences, perspectives, needs, and priorities are captured and meaningfully incorporated into drug development and evaluation. The Committee also encourages the FDA to engage practitioners and scientists addressing the disorder, to gain a fuller perspective on the needs and state of the field of PCOS.

Predictive Toxicology Roadmap.—The Committee is aware that FDA published both the Predictive Toxicology Roadmap and the 2021 Advancing Regulatory Science at FDA: Focus Areas of Regulatory Science reports. These documents note the importance of transparency and new alternative methods. The Committee directs FDA to report on its progress related to reliability, reproducibility, and development related to new alternative methods and the evaluation of the methods with which FDA is, or has been, involved.

Pregnancy and Lactation Registries.—The Committee directs FDA to provide a brief on its efforts to develop consensus standards for pregnancy and lactation registries, including common data elements, so that registry data can be interoperable within and between such registries.

Prion Disease.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of an FDA approved and validated test for prion diseases including Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease and Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, in human blood, cell, and tissue products. The Committee understands that a test has been recently developed to test for prion disease, but it has yet to be validated and urges the FDA to work with the CDC to advance the development of a validated test for prion disease.

RACE Implementation.—The Committee encourages FDA to hire additional staff to fully implement the Research to Accelerate Cures and Equity for Children (RACE) Act.

Rare Cancer Therapeutics.—The Committee urges FDA to address gaps in the system, streamline resources, hire rare cancer experts, help drug sponsors improve recruitment of rare cancer patients through clinical trials that reduce barriers to participation uniquely faced by rare cancer patients, low-income patients, those living in rural communities, and people of color, accelerate the development of rare cancer therapies and advance the field of cancer research overall, mirroring the efforts of the National Cancer Institute's Developmental Therapeutics Program. FDA is directed to continue to build lines of communications and processes between these two agencies in order to expedite review of rare cancer therapies.

Rare Disease Cures Accelerator (RDCA).—The Committee supports the goal of the RDCA to provide a more centralized infrastructure and approach for understanding rare diseases, developing ways to measure patient success in clinical trials that are specifically relevant to rare conditions, and support conducting clinical trials in rare disease populations. The Committee encourages FDA to ensure the RDCA has robust funding.

Recruitment of Investigators.—The Committee directs FDA to develop a strategy to broaden talent pipelines to recruit and hire a wider array of multi-lingual STEM talent and identify barriers to language training for current FDA investigators and viable options to address these barriers, including by prioritizing Minority Serving Institutions in talent recruitment. This strategy should be shared with the Appropriations Committee.

Saline Shortage.—The FDA recognizes the importance of saline solution, which is delivered to patients through intravenous (IV) pumps and is a critical input of the national and global healthcare system. The Committee encourages the FDA to expedite efforts related to new classes of resuscitation fluids to help close the critical drug shortage gap related to sodium chloride.

Seafood Product Labeling.—Concerns have been raised about the labeling of certain foods as a fish or seafood product when the products are highly-processed, plant-based foods rather than derived from actual fish or seafood. The Committee directs the FDA to provide clarity around the labeling of these foods using seafood terminology to ensure they are held to the same standards as actual seafood products to avoid consumer confusion.

Shellfish.—The Committee is concerned about the European Union's delay in removing the ban on processed molluscan shellfish. These sterilized and shelf-stable products do not have the same food safety concerns as live molluscan shellfish and should never have been part of the EU ban. The Committee directs the

FDA to work with the European Commission on an equivalence determination on processed molluscan shellfish that, if positive, would remove the ban.

Shrimp Products.—The Committee commends and supports FDA’s ongoing efforts to implement and increase its oversight and the regulation of the safety of shrimp products imported into the United States as directed by Congress, which emphasized the importance of increased sampling of import shipments, investments in laboratory capabilities, data analytics, and the establishment of regulatory partnership arrangements with the top three countries exporting shrimp to the US. The Committee urges FDA to continue the full development and implementation of the shrimp pilot program including finalizing the establishment of regulatory partnership arrangements. The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 for this activity.

Skin Lightening Products.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the dangers of mercury and hydroquinone in skin lightening products, particularly those that are disproportionately targeted towards and used by minority men, women and girls of color. The Committee continues to provide resources to FDA’s Office of Minority Health and Health Equity to educate the public on the dangers of skin lightening products containing mercury, hydroquinone and other toxic chemicals, including partnering with community-based organizations that have historically provided services to ethnic communities on the issue of skin-lightening and chemical exposures in the past. The FDA is directed to report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing how the funds provided for this work in fiscal year 2022 were spent, including the community-based organizations they partnered with and vulnerable communities that were reached out to and how those determinations were made, the specific actions taken to educate the public about these products, how they are evaluating the impact and success of this public education, and any lessons learned that should be given to the Committee.

Sodium.—The Committee recognizes the importance of reducing sodium in the food supply to lower levels. The Committee encourages FDA to develop an overall sodium monitoring and evaluation plan detailing how industry compliance with the short-term voluntary targets will be monitored and evaluated including how FDA will identify data sources, collect and analyze data, create a timeline for assessments, and work with industry on voluntary compliance. As part of this plan, the Committee encourages FDA to coordinate with other government agencies, such as USDA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on these monitoring efforts and instructs the FDA to set a timeline for the establishment of interim and long-term voluntary targets that would aim to fully bring sodium in the food supply to align with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommendations. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for this monitoring and evaluation plan.

Standard of Identity.—The Committee directs the FDA to continue its work to modernize its standards of identity regulations and ensure consumers are not being deceived or misled by product labeling. The Committee supports FDA’s case-by-case approach to evaluating product labels considering terms and representations

used within the context of the entire label, including qualification of any statements or names with additional terms or information.

Sunscreen Regulation.—The Committee is aware that the FDA has issued a proposed sunscreen order. The Committee encourages FDA to educate stakeholders about its administrative order process and ensure that any final order related to sunscreen ingredients balances the value of currently marketed sunscreens as a proven skin cancer prevention tool.

Traceback.—The Committee recognizes that the ability to prevent, identify, and trace back contaminated products is critical to containing food safety outbreaks, but that challenges associated with tracing these products consistently from the end-consumer through the supply chain continue to persist. The Committee directs FDA to emphasize in final rulemaking the importance of including consistent details including critical tracking events and key data elements, instead of prescribing the mechanism or technology by which the information is shared through the supply chain. The Committee also directs FDA to ensure these details are maintained from the point of origination, creation, or transformation throughout the supply chain. To avoid duplication, the FDA shall clearly define traceability data requirements to coordinate with existing trace back programs including the range of recordkeeping systems utilized by industry, where possible.

Tobacco Emissions Testing.—The Committee encourages FDA to support research to improve evaluations of the chemical composition of e-cigarette emissions.

Tobacco Report.—The Committee requests that FDA, within 90 days, provide a report that identifies the status of each statutory requirement in the Tobacco Control Act which FDA was supposed to implement. For those statutory requirements that have not been implemented, the Committee requests that FDA provide a detailed response explaining the delay and when the requirements will be implemented.

Unapproved Cellular Therapies.—The Committee commends the FDA for its recent enforcement actions against businesses marketing unapproved cellular therapies. Despite these enforcement actions, the number of businesses marketing unapproved therapies continues to grow. The Committee requests a report from the FDA on the outcomes of its enforcement activities. The Committee encourages FDA to continue prioritizing enforcement actions against businesses that illicitly market unapproved products to patients and to coordinate such actions with the Federal Trade Commission to optimize its enforcement and consumer education activities.

Valley Fever.—The Committee notes that FDA decided in July 2020 not to add coccidioidomycosis, also known as Valley Fever, to the list of tropical diseases under section 524 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for purposes of PRV eligibility. The Committee directs the FDA to consider any additional data and information provided by subject matter experts and other stakeholders to its public docket, and make a new determination based on this additional information if appropriate.

Vulnerabilities in Medical Device Supply Chain.—The Committee is concerned by vulnerabilities in our medical device supply chain that have been brought to light by the spread of COVID-19. The Committee encourages the FDA to continue to work with Congress

to ensure it has the necessary tools and resources to prevent shortages and maintain ample supply of critical devices.

Wearable Products.—The Committee notes that advances in the consumer wearable landscape hold great promise for consumers seeking more control over their health and wellness, but additional clarity is required from FDA regarding the agency’s regulatory approach to these products. The Committee urges FDA to issue guidance and hold a public meeting to address consumer wearable products that have the ability to provide notifications and other information that may have clinical relevance. The Committee further requests that FDA brief the Committee within a year of enactment on the agency’s efforts to address this issue.

Youth E-cigarette Use.—The Committee remains deeply concerned about data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey showing more than 2 million youth use e-cigarettes and urges FDA to use its full authority to address this serious public health problem. The Committee urges FDA to promptly complete its required pre-market review of e-cigarettes and other deemed tobacco products that remain on the market. The Committee also urges FDA to take enforcement action against all companies that failed to file a pre-market tobacco product application or received a marketing denial order.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2022 appropriation	\$12,788,000
2023 budget estimate	30,788,000
Provided in the bill	16,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	+3,212,000
2023 budget estimate	– 14,788,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Buildings and Facilities of the Food and Drug Administration, the Committee provides \$16,000,000.

FDA INNOVATION ACCOUNT, CURES ACT

2022 appropriation	\$50,000,000
2023 budget estimate	50,000,000
Provided in the bill	50,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	— — —
2023 budget estimate	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the FDA Innovation Account as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$50,000,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

2022 appropriation	\$382,000,000
2023 budget estimate	249,000,000
Provided in the bill	365,000,000
Comparison:	
2022 appropriation	– 17,000,000
2023 budget estimate	+116,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$365,000,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2022 limitation	(\$84,200,000)
2023 budget estimate	(88,500,000)
Provided in the bill	(88,500,000)
Comparison:	
2022 limitation	+4,300,000
2023 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the limitation on the expenses of the Farm Credit Administration, the Committee provides \$88,500,000.

Public/private partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the value of public/private partnerships in financing rural communities and facilities and also recognizes that the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, provides authority for Farm Credit System institutions to make investments in vital rural community facilities. The Committee recognizes that the Farm Credit Administration's current approach to approving these types of Farm Credit System investments on an individual basis does not meet the needs of rural communities. The Farm Credit Administration is encouraged to change its current process to create a clear, programmatic approval process which enables timely, comprehensive and cost effective rural community facilities financing packages by allowing and expediting Farm Credit System institutions' partnerships with community banks, other financial institutions, and USDA.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 701.—The bill includes language regarding passenger motor vehicles.

Section 702.—The bill includes language regarding the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 703.—The bill includes language limiting funding provided in the bill to one year unless otherwise specified.

Section 704.—The bill includes language regarding indirect cost share.

Section 705.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of loans funds in Rural Development programs.

Section 706.—The bill includes language regarding new information technology systems.

Section 707.—The bill includes language regarding fund availability in the Agriculture Management Assistance program.

Section 708.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Utilities Service program eligibility.

Section 709.—The bill includes language regarding funds for information technology expenses for the Farm Service Agency and the Rural Development mission area.

Section 710.—The bill includes language prohibiting first-class airline travel.

Section 711.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of certain funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Section 712.—The bill includes language regarding funding for advisory committees.

Section 713.—The bill includes language regarding IT system regulations.

Section 714.—The bill includes language regarding Section 32 activities.

Section 715.—The bill includes language regarding user fee proposals without graphics.

Section 716.—The bill includes language regarding the reprogramming of funds and notification requirements.

Section 717.—The bill includes language regarding fees for the guaranteed business and industry loan program.

Section 718.—The bill includes language regarding the appropriations hearing process.

Section 719.—The bill includes language regarding government-sponsored news stories.

Section 720.—The bill includes language regarding details and assignments of Department of Agriculture employees.

Section 721.—The bill includes language requiring spend plans.

Section 722.—The bill includes language regarding electronically available information for prescribing healthcare professionals.

Section 723.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 724.—The bill includes language regarding USDA loan program levels.

Section 725.—The bill includes language regarding credit card refunds and rebates.

Section 726.—The bill includes language regarding the definition of the term “variety” in SNAP.

Section 727.—The bill includes language regarding the Secretary’s authority with respect to the 502 guaranteed loan programs.

Section 728.—The bill includes language regarding new user fees.

Section 729.—The bill includes language relating to blue catfish.

Section 730.—The bill includes language relating to overtime and holiday pay for FSIS inspectors.

Section 731.—The bill includes language regarding country or regional audits.

Section 732.—The bill includes language related to Rural Development Programs.

Section 733.—The bill includes language related to the Animal Welfare Act.

Section 734.—The bill includes language regarding U.S. iron and steel products in public water or wastewater systems.

Section 735.—The bill includes language regarding lobbying.

Section 736.—The bill includes language related to persistent poverty counties.

Section 737.—The bill includes language related to investigational use of drugs or biological products.

Section 738.—The bill includes language related to the growing, harvesting, packing and holding of certain produce.

Section 739.—The bill provides funding for grants to enhance farming and ranching opportunities for military veterans.

Section 740.—The bill includes language related to the school breakfast program.

Section 741.—The bill includes language regarding hemp.

Section 742.—The bill provides funding for grants under the section 12502 of Public Law 115–334.

Section 743.—The bill provides funding to carry out section 3307 of Public Law 115–334.

Section 744.—The bill includes language related to matching fund requirements.

Section 745.—The bill provides funding for a pilot program related to multi-family housing borrowers.

Section 746.—The bill provides funding to carry out section 4208 of Public Law 115–334.

Section 747.—The bill provides funding to carry out section 12301 of Public Law 115–334.

Section 748.—The bill includes language related to potable water.

Section 749.—The bill includes language regarding Food for Peace.

Section 750.—The bill includes language regarding facilities inspections.

Section 751.—The bill includes language relating to the use of raw or processed poultry products from the People’s Republic of China in various domestic nutrition programs.

Section 752.—The bill includes language related to certain school food lunch prices.

Section 753.—The bill provides funding for rural hospital technical assistance.

Section 754.—The bill includes language related to biotechnology risk assessment research.

Section 755.—The bill includes language related to enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

Section 756.—The bill provides funding to carry out section 7209 of Public Law 115–334.

Section 757.—The bill includes language related to cotton classing activities.

Section 758.—The bill includes language related to certain reorganizations within the Department of Agriculture.

Section 759.—The bill includes language related to the Agriculture Conservation Experiences Services Program.

Section 760.—The bill includes language related to the ReConnect program.

Section 761.—The bill includes language related to the Good-fellow Federal facility.

Section 762.—The bill includes language related to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Section 763.—The bill includes language related to PFAS.

Sec. 764.—The bill includes language related to yogurt.

Sec. 765.—The bill includes language related to administrative and operating expenses available for crop insurance contracts.

Sec. 766.—The bill includes funding for agricultural disasters in calendar year 2022.

Sec. 767.—The bill includes language related to frontline grocery workers.

Sec. 768.—The bill includes language related to sponsors located in Russia.

Sec. 769.—The bill includes language related to purchase of U.S. agricultural land by certain foreign companies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those against, are printed below:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: June 23, 2022

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2023

Motion by: Dr. Harris

Description of Motion: FDA requirement related to mifepristone

Results: Not Adopted 26 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 2

Date: June 23, 2022

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2023

Motion by: Mr. Ryan

Description of Motion: Funding for the Farmworker and Food Worker Relief Grant Program

Results: Adopted 32 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 3

Date: June 23, 2022

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2023

Motion by: Mr. Reschenthaler

Description of Motion: Amendment to section 722 of the bill

Results: Not Adopted 27 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Ms. Underwood
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espallat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 4

Date: June 23, 2022

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2023

Motion by: Ms. Herrera Beutler

Description of Motion: Amendment relating to a plan from FDA related to infant formula

Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Garcia
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 5

Date: June 23, 2022

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2023

Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Description of Motion: Motion to report the bill

Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following list includes the transfers included in the accompanying bill:

- *Office of the Secretary.*—The bill allows funds within the account to be transferred among the offices included in the account, as well as reimbursements for certain expenses and transfers outside the account for certain activities.
- *Hazardous Materials Management.*—The bill allows the funds within the account to be transferred to any agency of the Department.
- *Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*—Authority is included to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer from other appropriations or funds of the Department such sums as may be necessary to combat emergency outbreaks of certain diseases of animals and plants.
- *Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply.*—The bill limits the transfer of section 32 funds to purposes specified in the bill.
- *Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center.*—The bill allows certain funds to be merged with the salaries and expenses account for the FPAC Business Center. The bill also provides that funds provided to other accounts in the agency shall be transferred to and merged with the salaries and expenses account of the Farm Service Agency.
- *Dairy Indemnity Program.*—The bill authorizes the transfer of funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation, by reference.
- *Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account.*—The bill provides funds to be transferred to the Farm Service Agency and for certain funds to be transferred within the account.
- *Commodity Credit Corporation.*—The bill includes language allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and Expenses account for information resource management activities.

- *Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses.*—The bill allows funds for the Rural Partners Network to be transferred to other agencies of the Department.

- *Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account.*—The bill includes language allowing funds to be transferred from the Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program Account to this account and for funds to be transferred from this account to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Rental Assistance Program.*—The bill includes language allowing funds to be transferred from the Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program Account to this account.

- *Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account.*—The bill provides funds in this account to be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Program Account.*—The bill provides funds in this account to be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Child Nutrition Programs.*—The bill includes authority to transfer section 32 funds to these programs.

- *Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses.*—The bill allows for the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loan Program Account.

- *Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program.*—The bill provides for transfer of funds to the Foreign Agricultural Service and to the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses.*—The bill allows funds to be transferred among certain activities.

- *Food and Drug Administration, FDA Innovation Account, Cures Act.*—The bill allows funds to be transferred from the 21st Century Cures Act to the Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Commodity Futures Trading Commission.*—The bill allows certain funds to be transferred to a no-year account in the Treasury.

- *General Provisions.*—Section 702 of the bill allows unobligated balances of discretionary funds to be transferred to the Working Capital Fund. Section 761 of the bill allows transfers to FSIS for certain expenses.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following lists the rescissions included in the accompanying bill:

There are no rescissions in the bill.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Schriever , LA	USDA—ARS Sugarcane Research Unit	Sugarcane Research Unit Improvements	\$4,000,000	Graves (LA)
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Houston, TX	Baylor College of Medicine	USDA/ARS Children's National Research Center (CNRC) at Baylor College of Medicine	7,115,000	Green (TX)
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	El Reno, OK	ARS—Grazinglands Research Laboratory	Grazinglands Research Laboratory	1,260,000	Lucas
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Woodward, OK	Southern Plains Range Research Station	Southern Plains Range Research Station Greenhouse	525,000	Lucas
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Columbia, MO	University of Missouri	Center for Agricultural Animal Genetic Engineering and Health	4,000,000	Luetkemeyer
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Minneapolis, MN	Regents of the University of Minnesota	Cereal Disease Lab: St. Paul, MN	7,000,000	McCollum
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Clayton, NC	Central Crops Research Station	Central Crops Research Station	1,000,000	Rouzer
USDA—Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	Kimberly , ID	University of Idaho	Idaho Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment	1,000,000	Simpson
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Laredo, TX	Rio Grande International Study Center	Rio Grande River Conservation Project	2,000,000	Cuellar
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Boca Raton, FL	City of Boca Raton	Restoration of Rosemary Ridge Environmentally Sensitive Land	175,000	Deutch
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Santa Clarita, CA	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency	Bouquet Canyon Creek Restoration Project	300,000	Garcia (CA)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Brandon, MS	Rankin County Board of Supervisors	Rankin County Watershed Protection & Restoration Program	1,200,000	Guest
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Kaunakakai, HI	Aina Momona	'Aina Momona Community-Led Stewardship Project	1,000,000	Kahele
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Willows, CA	Glenn County Resource Conservation District	Glenn County Groundwater Recharge Development Plan	275,000	LaMalfa
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	San Jose , CA	County of Santa Clara	Agricultural Resilience Incentive (ARI) Program	750,000	Lofgren
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Lambertville, NJ	City of Lambertville	Music Mountain Woodland Restoration and Stormwater Management Green Infrastructure Project	450,000	Malinowski
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Prairie View, TX	Prairie View A&M University	Climate Resilient Agriculture Research and Demonstration Program	1,500,000	McCaul
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Midland, MI	County of Midland	Midland County Flood Plain Reconnection and Enhancement	750,000	Moolenaar
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	New York, NY	The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York	Addressing Climate Challenges to Agriculture and Water Quality in the New York City Watershed	2,950,000	Nadler
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Moses Lake, WA	Grant County Conservation District	Grant County Conservation Lake Restoration	3,147,900	Newhouse
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Whippany, NJ	Township of Hanover	Whippany River Regional Improvement Initiative	1,500,000	Sherrill
USDA—Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Twin Falls, ID	City of Twin Falls	Rock Creek Conservation and Water Quality Enhancement	4,000,000	Simpson

USDA–Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Wilmington, NY	Ausable River Association	Phase 2 of the East Branch Ausable River Restoration Plan	2,000,000	Stefanik
USDA–Farm Production and Conservation Programs	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Richmond, IL	Friends of Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge/Nippersink Creek Restoration Project	975,000	Underwood
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Blountsville, AL	Blount County Commission	Summit Volunteer Fire Department and Community Services Center	375,000	Aderholt
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Griswold, IA	Noble Initiative Foundation	Griswold Child Development Center	1,000,000	Axne
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Stanton, KY	Powell County Fiscal Court	Powell County Fire Truck Replacement	300,000	Barr
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Traverse City, MI	Discovery Center Great Lakes	The Freshwater Research and Innovation Center at Discovery Pier, Phase 1	1,627,000	Bergman
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Camilla, GA	Southwest Georgia Regional Commission	Southwest Georgia Regional Commission	3,941,986	Bishop (GA)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Dover, DE	Delaware Department of Agriculture	Farm Incubator Module	398,879	Blunt Rochester
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Pinckneyville, IL	Perry County Highway Department	Truck And Salt Shed Replacement	818,195	Bost
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Elm City, NC	Town of Elm City	Elm City Heritage Cemetery Restoration Project	93,750	Butterfield
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Winton, NC	Hertford County Government	Hertford County, NC Economic Development Center	3,500,000	Butterfield
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Warren, RI	Town of Warren	Touisset Fire Protection	825,000	Cicilline
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Kingstree, SC	Williamsburg County Government	Alex Chatman Judicial Complex-Auditorium	750,000	Clyburn
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Orangeburg, SC	City of Orangeburg	Rehabilitation of State Theater at Railroad Corner	703,256	Clyburn

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Port Royal, SC	Beaufort-Jasper YMCA of the LowCountry	Jasper YMCA Facility	1,500,000	Clyburn
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Pleasanton , TX	City of Pleasanton, TX	Pleasanton Police Department and Municipal Court	2,975,000	Cuellar
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Rio Grande City, TX	Rio Grande City	Rio Grande City Public Safety Building and Emergency Shelter	2,509,264	Cuellar
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Zapata , TX	Zapata County	Zapata County Sheriff's Office	660,000	Cuellar
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Zapata, TX	Zapata County	Zapata County Fire Station	1,100,000	Cuellar
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Laredo , TX	Webb County	Rio Bravo Street Improvements	1,500,000	Cuellar
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Greenfield, IL	City of Greenfield	City of Greenfield, IL—Police Department	393,723	Davis, Rodney
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Lebanon, OR	Crossroads Communities	Lebanon Community Services Center	1,750,000	DeFazio
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Panama City, FL	Bay County, Florida	Fountain Fire Station	3,225,000	Dunn
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Westville, FL	Town of Westville	Town of Westville Multi-Response Facility	1,260,000	Dunn
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Anthony, TX	Town of Anthony, Texas	Town of Anthony, Texas Police Department, Municipal Court, and Emergency Shelter Facility	1,925,000	Escobar
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Fort Stockton, TX	City of Fort Stockton	Fort Stockton, Texas Wastewater Clarifier	286,114	Gonzales, Tony
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Castroville, TX	City of Castroville	Castroville, Texas Parks and Recreation Community Building	1,705,340	Gonzales, Tony

USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Hannibal, MO	Hannibal School District 60	Hannibal Regional Innovative Center	4,000,000	Graves (MO)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Meadville, MS	Town of Meadville	Meadville Police Department Patrol Vehicle	30,000	Guest
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Litchfield , CT	Connecticut Junior Republic Association, Inc.	CJR Expansion of Resources for Agricultural Educational, After-School and Behavioral Health Services for Youth	750,000	Hayes
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Gilbertville, IA	City of Gilbertville	City of Gilbertville Emergency Services Building	500,000	Hinson
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Largo, MD	Prince George's County	Water Storage Tanks	1,311,000	Hoyer
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Batavia, NY	City of Batavia	Batavia Public Safety Facility	2,500,000	Jacobs (NY)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Elma, NY	Town of Elma	Elma Senior Center Improvements	165,000	Jacobs (NY)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Marietta, OH	Ohio Historical Society dba Ohio History Connection	Ohio River Museum Re-invention	2,750,000	Johnson (OH)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Belmont, OH	Belmont Volunteer Fire Department	Belmont VFD New Station	3,423,750	Johnson (OH)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	McConnellsburg, PA	Fulton County Medical Center Foundation	Clinical Education Suite and Wellness Center	60,000	Joyce (PA)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	McConnellsburg, PA	McConnellsburg Volunteer Fire Company	Pierce Arrow XT PUC Pumper Firetruck	562,500	Joyce (PA)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Pontotoc , MS	City of Pontotoc	City of Pontotoc Fire Station	1,100,000	Kelly (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Walthall, MS	Webster County Board of Supervisors	Webster County Operations Center	3,000,000	Kelly (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Zelienople, PA	Harmony Fire District	Harmony Fire District Station	1,500,000	Kelly (PA)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Edgewater Park, NJ	Township of Edgewater Park	Edgewater Park Township Public Safety Building	4,400,000	Kim (NJ)
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Prairie du Chien, WI	City of Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien Public Safety Center	4,950,000	Kind
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Lancaster, WI	Grant County, WI	Grant County Public Safety Communications System Upgrade	2,026,977	Kind
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	New Lisbon, WI	City of New Lisbon	New Lisbon Police Department	400,000	Kind
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Pontiac, IL	City of Pontiac	Pontiac Fire Department Substation	500,000	Kinzinger
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Mount Morris, IL	Mt Morris Fire Protection District	Mt. Morris Fire Station	1,000,000	Kinzinger
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Mt. Lemmon, AZ	Mt. Lemmon Fire District	Mt Lemmon Fire District Fire Station Remodel and Expansion	1,673,194	Kirkpatrick
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Elmwood, IL	Elmwood Community Foundation	Elmwood Rural Health and Wellness Center	3,750,000	LaHood
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Portola, CA	Feather River Rail Society	Frederick Whitman Display and Event Building	1,000,000	LaMalfa
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Mora, NM	HELP New Mexico, Inc	Mora County Hub for Community-based Services	750,000	Leger Fernandez
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Pleasant Garden, NC	Pleasant Garden Fire Department, Inc	Real Time UTV Response	75,000	Manning
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Greenfield, MA	Franklin Regional Council of Governments	Purchase of voice over pagers for first responders in Franklin County, Massachusetts	210,000	McGovern
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Spencer, MA	Town of Spencer	Town of Spencer Fiber Optic Network	426,360	McGovern

USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Bloomsburg, PA	Ben Franklin Technology Partners Northeastern Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg Regional Technology Center	384,381	Meuser
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Orwigsburg, PA	Borough of Orwigsburg	Orwigsburg Veterans Community Memorial Hall	750,000	Meuser
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Brigham City, UT	Boys and Girls Club of Northern Utah	Northern Utah Nonprofit Center	1,000,000	Moore (UT)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Buena, WA	Yakima Valley Council on Alcoholism Triumph Treatment Services	Yakima Valley Council on Alcoholism Triumph Treatment Services	1,400,725	Newhouse
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Flagstaff, AZ	Coconino County	Coconino County Tribal Nations Service Center	1,375,000	O'Halleran
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Globe, AZ	City of Globe	Michaelson Building Incubator Workforce Development Project	750,000	O'Halleran
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Purvis, MS	Lamar County Board of Supervisors	Lamar County Crisis Stabilization Unit	2,250,000	Palazzo
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Salinas, CA	County of Monterey	Monterey County Family Justice Center	275,000	Panetta
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Conway, NH	Starting Point	Advocacy Center	175,000	Pappas
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Laconia, NH	Laconia Police Department	Critical Evidence and Equipment Storage Facility Project	96,250	Pappas
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Dodgeville, WI	Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program Inc	Dodgeville, WI Head Start Expansion	190,000	Pocan
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Delmont, PA	Westmoreland County Food Bank Inc	Westmoreland County Food Bank	805,233	Reschenthaler
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Perryopolis, PA	Commissioners of the County of Fayette	Fayette County Joint Tactical Training Center	550,000	Reschenthaler
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Colville, WA	Stevens County	Stevens County Justice Center	4,000,000	Rodgers (WA)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Clinton, NC	Sampson County Community College Foundation, Inc.	Sampson Community College Activities Center	1,507,575	Rouzer
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Banning, CA	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Morongo Fire Station Capital Improvement Project	1,000,000	Ruiz
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Saipan, MP	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	Peritoneal Dialysis in Tinian (Tinian, MP)	389,250	Sablan
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Saipan, MP	Joeten-Kiyu Public Library	Public Libraries Furniture Upgrade (Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, MP)	436,191	Sablan
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Saipan, MP	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	Parking space expansion (Saipan, MP)	4,189,500	Sablan
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Saipan, MP	Joeten-Kiyu Public Library	Joeten-Kiyu Public Library Solar Power System (Saipan, MP)	1,200,000	Sablan
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Yigo, GU	Guahan Livestock Producers Association	Guahan Livestock Producers Cooperative Customs Slaughterhouse	1,400,000	San Nicolas
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Wenatchee, WA	Chelan Douglas Community Action Council	Chelan Douglas Community Action Council (CDCAC) Food Distribution Center WA08	3,000,000	Schrier
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Kosse, TX	Kosse Volunteer Fire Department	Kosse Volunteer Fire Department	438,750	Sessions
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Challis, ID	Custer County Commissioners	Custer County Court Annex Building	600,000	Simpson
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	McCammon, ID	City of McCammon	McCammon Fire Station	813,750	Simpson
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Twin Falls, ID	College of Southern Idaho	Jerome Education and Training Center	3,300,000	Simpson
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Niobrara, NE	Santee Sioux Nation	Santee Sioux Nation Youth Center	1,000,000	Smith (NE)

USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Lake Alfred, FL	The City of Lake Alfred	Fire Engine Replacement	412,500	Soto
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Bernalillo, NM	Pueblo of Sandia	Pueblo of Sandia	1,458,019	Stansbury
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Tijeras, NM	East Mountain Food Pantry, Inc	East Mountain Food Pantry Purpose-Built Facility	712,500	Stansbury
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Bernalillo, NM	Sandoval County, NM	Sandoval County Animal Shelter	1,500,000	Stansbury
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Port Henry, NY	Town of Moriah	Town of Moriah Police Station	122,500	Stefanik
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Okeechobee, FL	City of Okeechobee	Okeechobee City Hall	660,000	Steube
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Wauchula, FL	AdventHealth Wauchula	3D Mobile Mammography Unit	509,152	Steube
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Spanaway, WA	Bethel School District 403	Spanaway Family Services Center	2,250,000	Strickland
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Rolling Fork, MS	City of Rolling Fork	City of Rolling Fork Community Utilization Complex	600,000	Thompson (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Belzoni, MS	The Rev George Lee Museums Project	The Rev George Lee Museums Project	225,000	Thompson (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Glendora, MS	Town of Glendora	Emmett Till Historic Intrepid Center Project	375,000	Thompson (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Moorhead, MS	Mississippi Delta Community College	Mississippi Delta Community College Training Academy	2,250,000	Thompson (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Fayette, MS	City of Fayette, Mississippi	City of Fayette Municipal Safety Complex	1,125,000	Thompson (MS)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Indiana, PA	Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center	Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center	1,102,500	Thompson (PA)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Snow Shoe, PA	Penn State College of Medicine	LION Mobile Clinic	667,500	Thompson (PA)
USDA–Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Frostburg, MD	City of Frostburg	The Frostburg Childcare Center	531,718	Trone

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Partier, CA	City of Partier	City of Partier Police Station	875,000	Valadao
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Housing Service	Greenfield, OH	Highland County Community Action Organization, Inc.	Jefferson Street Business Center Expansion	275,000	Wenstrup
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Cullman, AL	Cullman Electric Cooperative	Sprout Fiber Internet Project	1,704,200	Aderholt
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Donalsonville, GA	City of Donalsonville	City of Donalsonville, GA	562,490	Bishop (GA)
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Gustine, CA	City of Gustine	City of Gustine's Broadband Equity and Expansion Project	1,350,000	Costa
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	New London, MO	Ralls County Electric Cooperative	Ralls County Fiber Project	375,000	Graves (MO)
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Osage, IA	Osage Municipal Utilities	Osage Municipal Utilities Orchard Fiber Project	333,200	Hinson
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Tipton, MO	Co-Mo Connect	Co-Mo Connect: Tantara Broadband Expansion	960,112	Luetkemeyer
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Exmore, VA	Eastern Shore of Virginia Broadband Authority	Mt. Nebo and Bailey Neck FTTH	196,269	Luria
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Beckley, WV	City of Beckley, West Virginia	Downtown Beckley, WV Broadband Project	925,070	Miller (WV)
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Tillamook, OR	Tillamook County	Tillamook County Fiber Network	3,000,000	Schrader
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Cromwell, MN	City of Cromwell	City of Cromwell Broadband Project	455,978	Stauber
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Fort Edward, NY	Washington County	Washington County Broadband Expansion	1,000,000	Stefanik
USDA—Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Malone, NY	Franklin County	Franklin County Broadband Access	900,000	Stefanik

USDA-Rural Development	Rural Utilities Service	Salem, NJ	Salem County	Cumberland County/Salem County Broadband Connectivity	3,750,000	Van Drew
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CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

The bill includes a number of provisions which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or change existing limitations and that might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law:

Office of the Secretary.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses, as determined by the Secretary and to reimburse Departmental Administration for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings.

Agricultural Research Service.—Language is included that allows the Agricultural Research Service to grant easements at the Beltsville, MD, agricultural research center and to grant easements at any facility for the construction of a research facility for use by the agency.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities.—The bill includes language limiting indirect costs.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for representational allowances.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—The bill includes language regarding state matching funds and the brucellosis control program.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—Language is included to allow APHIS to recoup expenses incurred from providing technical assistance goods, or services to non-APHIS personnel, and to allow transfers of funds for agricultural emergencies.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Limitation on Administrative Expenses.—The bill includes language to allow AMS to exceed the limitation on administrative expenses by up to 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Inspection and Weighing Services.—The bill includes authority to exceed the limitation on inspection and weighing services by up to 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees.

Food Safety and Inspection Service.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for representational allowances.

Dairy Indemnity Program.—Language is included by reference that allows the Secretary to utilize the services of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of making dairy indemnity payments.

Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account.—Language is included that deems the pink bollworm a boll weevil for the purposes of administering the boll weevil loan program.

Risk Management Agency.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations.—Language is included that limits the application of certain activities in watersheds of a certain size.

Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.—Language is included to allow certain funds transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used for information resource management.

Hazardous Waste Management.—Language is included which limits the amount of funds that can be spent on operation and maintenance costs of CCC hazardous waste sites.

Rural Development Salaries and Expenses.—Language is included to allow funds to be used for advertising and promotional activities.

Rental Assistance Program.—Language is included that provides that agreements entered into during the current fiscal year be funded for a one-year period. Language also is included to renew contracts once during any 12-month period.

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account.—The bill includes language related to loan rates on renewable energy loans.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).—Language notwithstanding section 17(h)(10)(B)(ii) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 171786), as it relates to management information systems. Language is included to purchase infant formula except in accordance with law and pay for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other departments or agencies unless authorized by law.

Office of Codex Alimentarius.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Foreign Agricultural Service.—Language is included to enable the agency to use funds received by an advance or by reimbursement to carry out its activities. The bill also limits the amount of funds for representation expenses.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants.—Language is included to specify the amount of funds available to purchase commodities described by subsection 3107(a)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses and to limit the usage of certain user fees.

FDA Innovation Account.—The bill provides additional transfer authority.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included to allow the Commission to record prior year lease obligations and to liquidate certain obligations.

Farm Credit Administration.—The bill includes authority to exceed the limitation on assessments by 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees and to allow certain banks to exceed the statutory cap on export financing.

General Provisions.—

Section 701.—The bill includes language regarding passenger motor vehicles.

Section 702.—The bill includes language regarding the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 703.—The bill includes language limiting funding provided in the bill to one year unless otherwise specified.

Section 704.—The bill includes language regarding indirect cost share.

Section 705.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of loan funds in Rural Development programs.

Section 706.—The bill includes language regarding new information technology systems.

Section 707.—The bill includes language regarding fund availability in the Agriculture Management Assistance program.

Section 708.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Utilities Service program eligibility.

Section 709.—The bill includes language regarding funds for information technology expenses for the Farm Service Agency and the Rural Development mission area.

Section 710.—The bill includes language prohibiting first-class airline travel.

Section 711.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of certain funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Section 712.—The bill includes language regarding funding for advisory committees.

Section 713.—The bill includes language regarding IT system regulations.

Section 714.—The bill includes language regarding Section 32 activities.

Section 715.—The bill includes language regarding user fee proposals without graphics.

Section 716.—The bill includes language regarding the reprogramming of funds and notification requirements.

Section 717.—The bill includes language regarding fees for the guaranteed business and industry loan program.

Section 718.—The bill includes language regarding the appropriations hearing process.

Section 719.—The bill includes language regarding government-sponsored news stories.

Section 720.—The bill includes language regarding details and assignments of Department of Agriculture employees.

Section 721.—The bill includes language regarding spend plans.

Section 722.—The bill includes language regarding electronically available information for prescribing healthcare professionals.

Section 723.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 724.—The bill includes language regarding USDA loan program levels.

Section 725.—The bill includes language regarding credit card refunds and rebates.

Section 726.—The bill includes language regarding the definition of the term “variety” in SNAP.

Section 727.—The bill includes language regarding the Secretary’s authority with respect to the 502 guaranteed loan programs.

Section 728.—The bill includes language new user fees.

Section 729.—The bill includes language regarding to blue catfish.

Section 730.—The bill includes language relating to overtime and holiday pay for FSIS inspectors.

Section 731.—The bill includes language regarding country or regional audits.

Section 732.—The bill includes language related to Rural Development Programs.

Section 733.—The bill includes language related to the Animal Welfare Act.

Section 734.—The bill includes language regarding U.S. iron and steel products in public water or wastewater systems.

Section 735.—The bill includes language regarding lobbying.

Section 736.—The bill includes language related to persistent poverty counties.

Section 737.—The bill includes language related to investigational use of drugs or biological products.

Section 738.—The bill includes language related to the growing, harvesting, packing and holding of certain produce.

Section 740.—The bill includes language related to the school breakfast program.

Section 741.—The bill includes language regarding hemp.

Section 744.—The bill includes language related to matching fund requirements.

Section 748.—The bill includes language related to potable water.

Section 749.—The bill includes language regarding Food for Peace.

Section 750.—The bill includes language regarding facilities inspections.

Section 751.—The bill includes language relating to the use of raw or processed poultry products from the People's Republic of China in various domestic nutrition programs.

Section 752.—The bill includes language related to certain school food lunch prices.

Section 754.—The bill includes language related to biotechnology risk assessment research.

Section 755.—The bill includes language related to enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

Section 758.—The bill includes language related to certain reorganizations within the Department of Agriculture.

Section 759.—The bill includes language related to the Agriculture Conservation Experiences Services Program.

Sec. 760.—The bill includes language related to the ReConnect program.

Sec. 762.—The bill includes language related to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Sec. 764.—The bill includes language related to yogurt.

Sec. 765.—The bill includes language related to administrative and operating expenses available for crop insurance contracts.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

Agency or Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriation in last year of authorization	Appropriation in this bill
Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	2015	Such Sums	\$16,548,000	\$30,000,000
CNP State Administrative Expenses	2015	Such Sums	263,686,000	339,000,000
Summer Food Service Program	2015	Such Sums	495,521,000	604,987,000
WIC	2015	Such Sums	6,623,000,000	6,000,000,000
School Breakfast Expansion Grants	2015	Such Sums	0	10,000,000
Farm to School Grants	2015	Such Sums	0	12,000,000
Multi-family Revitalization Program	2016	Such Sums	28,000,000	40,000,000
Broadband Telecommunications Program	2016	Such Sums	35,000,000	35,000,000
Biosimilar User Fee Act (BsUFA)	2022		40,040,000	40,841,000
Generic Drug User Fee Amendments (GDUFA)	2022		539,656,000	550,449,000
Medical Devices User Fee Amendments (MDUFA)	2022		243,473,000	248,342,000
Prescription Drug User Fee Amendments (PDUFA)	2022		1,200,129,000	1,224,132,000
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	2013	Such Sums	205,294,000*	365,000,000

* Reduced by an across the board cut and sequestration to \$194,556,000.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the bill:

The Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on March 29, 2022, entitled “Oversight: Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Agriculture.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Ms. Phyllis K. Fong, Inspector General, USDA Office of Inspector General
- Ms. Ann Coffey, Deputy Inspector General, USDA Office of Inspector General
- Mr. Gil H. Harden, Assistant Inspector General for Audit, USDA Office of Inspector General
- Ms. Jenny Rone, Assistant Inspector General for Analytics and Innovation.
- Mr. Kevin Tyrrell, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations

The Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on April 28, 2022, entitled: “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Agriculture.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- The Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary, the Department of Agriculture
- Mr. John Rapp, Director of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Department of Agriculture

The Subcommittee held a hearing on May 19, 2022, entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Food and Drug Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Mr. Robert M. Califf M.D., MACC, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration

The Subcommittee held a hearing on May 25, 2022, entitled “The Infant Formula Crisis.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Ms. Sarah Chamberlin, Executive Director, National PKU News
- Ms. Ginger Carney, Director, Clinical Nutrition at St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital
- Mr. Michael Gay, Owner and Manager, Food Fresh
- Mr. Brian Ronholm, Director of Food Policy, Consumer Reports

The Subcommittee held a hearing on May 25, 2022, entitled “Member Day.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- The Honorable James R. Baird
- The Honorable Shontel M. Brown
- The Honorable Kim Schrier

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

RICHARD B. RUSSELL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

* * * * *

NUTRITIONAL AND OTHER PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 9. (a)(1)(A) Lunches served by schools participating in the school lunch program under this Act shall meet minimum nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary on the basis of tested nutritional research, except that the minimum nutritional requirements—

(i) shall not be construed to prohibit the substitution of foods to accommodate the medical or other special dietary needs of individual students; and

(ii) shall, at a minimum, be based on the weekly average of the nutrient content of school lunches.

(B) The Secretary shall provide technical assistance and training, including technical assistance and training in the preparation of lower-fat versions of foods commonly used in the school lunch program under this Act, to schools participating in the school lunch program to assist the schools in complying with the nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) and in providing appropriate meals to children with medically certified special dietary needs. The Secretary shall provide additional technical assistance to schools that are having difficulty maintaining compliance with the requirements.

(2) FLUID MILK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Lunches served by schools participating in the school lunch program under this Act—

(i) shall offer students a variety of fluid milk. Such milk shall be consistent with the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341);

(ii) may offer students flavored and unflavored fluid milk and lactose-free fluid milk; and

(iii) shall provide a substitute for fluid milk for students whose disability restricts their diet, on receipt of a written statement from a licensed physician that identifies the disability that restricts the student's diet and that specifies the substitute for fluid milk.

(B) SUBSTITUTES.—

(i) STANDARDS FOR SUBSTITUTION.—A school may substitute for the fluid milk provided under subparagraph (A), a nondairy beverage that is nutritionally equivalent to fluid milk and meets nutritional standards established by the Secretary (which shall, among other requirements to be determined by the Secretary, include fortification of calcium, protein, vitamin A, and vitamin D to levels found in cow's milk) for students who cannot consume fluid milk because of a medical or other special dietary need other than a disability described in subparagraph (A)(iii).

(ii) NOTICE.—The substitutions may be made if the school notifies the State agency that the school is im-

plementing a variation allowed under this subparagraph, and if the substitution is requested by written statement of a medical authority or by a student's parent or legal guardian that identifies the medical or other special dietary need that restricts the student's diet, except that the school shall not be required to provide beverages other than beverages the school has identified as acceptable substitutes.

(iii) EXCESS EXPENSES BORNE BY SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITY.—Expenses incurred in providing substitutions under this subparagraph that are in excess of expenses covered by reimbursements under this Act shall be paid by the school food authority.

(C) RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF MILK PROHIBITED.—A school that participates in the school lunch program under this Act shall not directly or indirectly restrict the sale or marketing of fluid milk products by the school (or by a person approved by the school) at any time or any place—

(i) on the school premises; or

(ii) at any school-sponsored event.

(3) Students in senior high schools that participate in the school lunch program under this Act (and, when approved by the local school district or nonprofit private schools, students in any other grade level) shall not be required to accept offered foods they do not intend to consume, and any such failure to accept offered foods shall not affect the full charge to the student for a lunch meeting the requirements of this subsection or the amount of payments made under this Act to any such school for such lunch.

(4) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—

(A) GUIDANCE.—Prior to the beginning of the school year beginning July 2004, the Secretary shall issue guidance to States and school food authorities to increase the consumption of foods and food ingredients that are recommended for increased serving consumption in the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341).

(B) RULES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall promulgate rules, based on the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans, that reflect specific recommendations, expressed in serving recommendations, for increased consumption of foods and food ingredients offered in school nutrition programs under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.).

(C) PROCUREMENT AND PROCESSING OF FOOD SERVICE PRODUCTS AND COMMODITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(i) identify, develop, and disseminate to State departments of agriculture and education, school food authorities, local educational agencies, and local processing entities, model product specifications and practices for foods offered in school nutrition programs under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) to ensure that the foods reflect the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans pub-

lished under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341);

(ii) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subparagraph—

(I) carry out a study to analyze the quantity and quality of nutritional information available to school food authorities about food service products and commodities; and

(II) submit to Congress a report on the results of the study that contains such legislative recommendations as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure that school food authorities have access to the nutritional information needed for menu planning and compliance assessments; and

(iii) to the maximum extent practicable, in purchasing and processing commodities for use in school nutrition programs under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), purchase the widest variety of healthful foods that reflect the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

(5) WATER.—Schools participating in the school lunch program under this Act shall make available to children free of charge, as nutritionally appropriate, potable water for consumption in the place where meals are served during meal service.

(b)(1)(A) Not later than June 1 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall prescribe income guidelines for determining eligibility for free and reduced price lunches during the 12-month period beginning July 1 of such fiscal year and ending June 30 of the following fiscal year. The income guidelines for determining eligibility for free lunches shall be 130 percent of the applicable family size income levels contained in the nonfarm income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, as adjusted annually in accordance with subparagraph (B). The income guidelines for determining eligibility for reduced price lunches for any school year shall be 185 percent of the applicable family size income levels contained in the nonfarm income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, as adjusted annually in accordance with subparagraph (B). The Office of Management and Budget guidelines shall be revised at annual intervals, or at any shorter interval deemed feasible and desirable.

(B) The revision required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be made by multiplying—

(i) the official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget); by

(ii) the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index during the annual or other interval immediately preceding the time at which the adjustment is made.

Revisions under this subparagraph shall be made not more than 30 days after the date on which the consumer price index data required to compute the adjustment becomes available.

(2)(A) Following the determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1) of this subsection of the income eligibility guidelines for each school year, each State educational agency shall announce the

income eligibility guidelines, by family size, to be used by schools in the State in making determinations of eligibility for free and reduced price lunches. Local school authorities shall, each year, publicly announce the income eligibility guidelines for free and reduced price lunches on or before the opening of school.

(B) APPLICATIONS AND DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Applications for free and reduced price lunches, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe or approve, and any descriptive material, shall be distributed to the parents or guardians of children in attendance at the school, and shall contain only the family size income levels for reduced price meal eligibility with the explanation that households with incomes less than or equal to these values would be eligible for free or reduced price lunches.

(ii) INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES.—Forms and descriptive material distributed in accordance with clause (i) may not contain the income eligibility guidelines for free lunches.

(iii) CONTENTS OF DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Descriptive material distributed in accordance with clause (i) shall contain a notification that—

(aa) participants in the programs listed in subclause (II) may be eligible for free or reduced price meals; and

(bb) documentation may be requested for verification of eligibility for free or reduced price meals.

(II) PROGRAMS.—The programs referred to in subclause (I)(aa) are—

(aa) the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786);

(bb) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(cc) the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b)); and

(dd) a State program funded under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(3) HOUSEHOLD APPLICATIONS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD APPLICATION.—In this paragraph, the term “household application” means an application for a child of a household to receive free or reduced price school lunches under this Act, or free or reduced price school breakfasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), for which an eligi-

bility determination is made other than under paragraph (4) or (5).

(B) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligibility determination shall be made on the basis of a complete household application executed by an adult member of the household or in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary.

(ii) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES AND APPLICATIONS.—A household application may be executed using an electronic signature if—

(I) the application is submitted electronically; and

(II) the electronic application filing system meets confidentiality standards established by the Secretary.

(C) CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The household application shall identify the names of each child in the household for whom meal benefits are requested.

(ii) SEPARATE APPLICATIONS.—A State educational agency or local educational agency may not request a separate application for each child in the household that attends schools under the same local educational agency.

(D) VERIFICATION OF SAMPLE.—

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

(I) ERROR PRONE APPLICATION.—The term “error prone application” means an approved household application that—

(aa) indicates monthly income that is within \$100, or an annual income that is within \$1,200, of the income eligibility limitation for free or reduced price meals; or

(bb) in lieu of the criteria established under item (aa), meets criteria established by the Secretary.

(II) NON-RESPONSE RATE.—The term “non-response rate” means (in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary) the percentage of approved household applications for which verification information has not been obtained by a local educational agency after attempted verification under subparagraphs (F) and (G).

(ii) VERIFICATION OF SAMPLE.—Each school year, a local educational agency shall verify eligibility of the children in a sample of household applications approved for the school year by the local educational agency, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

(iii) SAMPLE SIZE.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the sample for a local educational agency for a school year shall equal the lesser of—

(I) 3 percent of all applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of

October 1 of the school year, selected from error prone applications; or

(II) 3,000 error prone applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year.

(iv) ALTERNATIVE SAMPLE SIZE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the conditions described in subclause (IV) are met, the verification sample size for a local educational agency shall be the sample size described in subclause (II) or (III), as determined by the local educational agency.

(II) 3,000/3 PERCENT OPTION.—The sample size described in this subclause shall be the lesser of 3,000, or 3 percent of, applications selected at random from applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year.

(III) 1,000/1 PERCENT PLUS OPTION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—The sample size described in this subclause shall be the sum of—

(AA) the lesser of 1,000, or 1 percent of, all applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, selected from error prone applications; and

(BB) the lesser of 500, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of, applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, that provide a case number (in lieu of income information) showing participation in a program described in item (bb) selected from those approved applications that provide a case number (in lieu of income information) verifying the participation.

(bb) PROGRAMS.—The programs described in this item are—

(AA) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(BB) the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b)); and

(CC) a State program funded under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable

to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995.

(IV) CONDITIONS.—The conditions referred to in subclause (I) shall be met for a local educational agency for a school year if—

(aa) the nonresponse rate for the local educational agency for the preceding school year is less than 20 percent; or

(bb) the local educational agency has more than 20,000 children approved by application by the local educational agency as eligible for free or reduced price meals for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, and—

(AA) the nonresponse rate for the preceding school year is at least 10 percent below the nonresponse rate for the second preceding school year; or

(BB) in the case of the school year beginning July 2005, the local educational agency attempts to verify all approved household applications selected for verification through use of public agency records from at least 2 of the programs or sources of information described in subparagraph (F)(i).

(v) ADDITIONAL SELECTED APPLICATIONS.—A sample for a local educational agency for a school year under clauses (iii) and (iv)(III)(AA) shall include the number of additional randomly selected approved household applications that are required to comply with the sample size requirements in those clauses.

(E) PRELIMINARY REVIEW.—

(i) REVIEW FOR ACCURACY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Prior to conducting any other verification activity for approved household applications selected for verification, the local educational agency shall ensure that the initial eligibility determination for each approved household application is reviewed for accuracy by an individual other than the individual making the initial eligibility determination, unless otherwise determined by the Secretary.

(II) WAIVER.—The requirements of subclause (I) shall be waived for a local educational agency if the local educational agency is using a technology-based solution that demonstrates a high level of accuracy, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, in processing an initial eligibility determination in accordance with the income eligibility guidelines of the school lunch program.

(ii) CORRECT ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—If the review indicates that the initial eligibility determination is correct, the local educational agency shall verify the approved household application.

(iii) INCORRECT ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—If the review indicates that the initial eligibility determination is incorrect, the local educational agency shall (as determined by the Secretary)—

- (I) correct the eligibility status of the household;
- (II) notify the household of the change;
- (III) in any case in which the review indicates that the household is not eligible for free or reduced-price meals, notify the household of the reason for the ineligibility and that the household may reapply with income documentation for free or reduced-price meals; and
- (IV) in any case in which the review indicates that the household is eligible for free or reduced-price meals, verify the approved household application.

(F) DIRECT VERIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), to verify eligibility for free or reduced price meals for approved household applications selected for verification, the local educational agency may (in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary) first obtain and use income and program participation information from a public agency administering—

(I) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(II) the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b));

(III) the temporary assistance for needy families program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

(IV) the State medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.); or

(V) a similar income-tested program or other source of information, as determined by the Secretary.

(ii) FREE MEALS.—Public agency records that may be obtained and used under clause (i) to verify eligibility for free meals for approved household applications selected for verification shall include the most recent available information (other than information reflecting program participation or income before the 180-day period ending on the date of application for free meals) that is relied on to administer—

(I) a program or source of information described in clause (i) (other than clause (i)(IV)); or

(II) the State plan for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) in—

(aa) a State in which the income eligibility limit applied under section 1902(l)(2)(C) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)(C)) is not more

than 133 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(l)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)(A)); or

(bb) a State that otherwise identifies households that have income that is not more than 133 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(l)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)(A)).

(iii) REDUCED PRICE MEALS.—Public agency records that may be obtained and used under clause (i) to verify eligibility for reduced price meals for approved household applications selected for verification shall include the most recent available information (other than information reflecting program participation or income before the 180-day period ending on the date of application for reduced price meals) that is relied on to administer—

(I) a program or source of information described in clause (i) (other than clause (i)(IV)); or

(II) the State plan for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) in—

(aa) a State in which the income eligibility limit applied under section 1902(l)(2)(C) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)(C)) is not more than 185 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(l)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)(A)); or

(bb) a State that otherwise identifies households that have income that is not more than 185 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(l)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)(A)).

(iv) EVALUATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall complete an evaluation of—

(I) the effectiveness of direct verification carried out under this subparagraph in decreasing the portion of the verification sample that must be verified under subparagraph (G) while ensuring that adequate verification information is obtained; and

(II) the feasibility of direct verification by State agencies and local educational agencies.

(v) EXPANDED USE OF DIRECT VERIFICATION.—If the Secretary determines that direct verification significantly decreases the portion of the verification sample that must be verified under subparagraph (G), while ensuring that adequate verification information is obtained, and can be conducted by most State agencies and local educational agencies, the Secretary may require a State agency or local educational agency to implement direct verification through 1 or more of the programs described in clause (i), as determined by the Secretary, unless the State agency or local educational

agency demonstrates (under criteria established by the Secretary) that the State agency or local educational agency lacks the capacity to conduct, or is unable to implement, direct verification.

(G) HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If an approved household application is not verified through the use of public agency records, a local educational agency shall provide to the household written notice that—

(I) the approved household application has been selected for verification; and

(II) the household is required to submit verification information to confirm eligibility for free or reduced price meals.

(ii) PHONE NUMBER.—The written notice in clause (i) shall include a toll-free phone number that parents and legal guardians in households selected for verification can call for assistance with the verification process.

(iii) FOLLOWUP ACTIVITIES.—If a household does not respond to a verification request, a local educational agency shall make at least 1 attempt to obtain the necessary verification from the household in accordance with guidelines and regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(iv) CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITIES.—A local educational agency may contract (under standards established by the Secretary) with a third party to assist the local educational agency in carrying out clause (iii).

(H) VERIFICATION DEADLINE.—

(i) GENERAL DEADLINE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), not later than November 15 of each school year, a local educational agency shall complete the verification activities required for the school year (including followup activities).

(II) EXTENSION.—Under criteria established by the Secretary, a State may extend the deadline established under subclause (I) for a school year for a local educational agency to December 15 of the school year.

(ii) ELIGIBILITY CHANGES.—Based on the verification activities, the local educational agency shall make appropriate modifications to the eligibility determinations made for household applications in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary.

(I) LOCAL CONDITIONS.—In the case of a natural disaster, civil disorder, strike, or other local condition (as determined by the Secretary), the Secretary may substitute alternatives for—

(i) the sample size and sample selection criteria established under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) the verification deadline established under subparagraph (H).

(J) INDIVIDUAL REVIEW.—In accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, the local educational agency may, on individual review—

(i) decline to verify no more than 5 percent of approved household applications selected under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) replace the approved household applications with other approved household applications to be verified.

(K) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the feasibility of using computer technology (including data mining) to reduce—

(I) overcertification errors in the school lunch program under this Act;

(II) waste, fraud, and abuse in connection with this paragraph; and

(III) errors, waste, fraud, and abuse in other nutrition programs, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(ii) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report describing—

(I) the results of the feasibility study conducted under this subsection;

(II) how a computer system using technology described in clause (i) could be implemented;

(III) a plan for implementation; and

(IV) proposed legislation, if necessary, to implement the system.

(4) DIRECT CERTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN IN SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM HOUSEHOLDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (D), each State agency shall enter into an agreement with the State agency conducting eligibility determinations for the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(B) PROCEDURES.—Subject to paragraph (6), the agreement shall establish procedures under which a child who is a member of a household receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be certified as eligible for free lunches under this Act and free breakfasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), without further application.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—Subject to paragraph (6), under the agreement, the local educational agency conducting eligibility determinations for a school lunch program under this Act and a school breakfast program under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) shall certify a child who is a member of a household receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program as eligible for free lunches under this Act and free break-

fasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), without further application.

(D) APPLICABILITY.—This paragraph applies to—

- (i) in the case of the school year beginning July 2006, a school district that had an enrollment of 25,000 students or more in the preceding school year;
- (ii) in the case of the school year beginning July 2007, a school district that had an enrollment of 10,000 students or more in the preceding school year; and
- (iii) in the case of the school year beginning July 2008 and each subsequent school year, each local educational agency.

(E) PERFORMANCE AWARDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective for each of the school years beginning July 1, 2011, July 1, 2012, and July 1, 2013, the Secretary shall offer performance awards to States to encourage the States to ensure that all children eligible for direct certification under this paragraph are certified in accordance with this paragraph.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—For each school year described in clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) consider State data from the prior school year, including estimates contained in the report required under section 4301 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1758a); and

(II) make performance awards to not more than 15 States that demonstrate, as determined by the Secretary—

- (aa) outstanding performance; and
- (bb) substantial improvement.

(iii) USE OF FUNDS.—A State agency that receives a performance award under clause (i)—

- (I) shall treat the funds as program income; and
- (II) may transfer the funds to school food authorities for use in carrying out the program.

(iv) FUNDING.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—On October 1, 2011, and each subsequent October 1 through October 1, 2013, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary—

- (aa) \$2,000,000 to carry out clause (ii)(I)(aa); and
- (bb) \$2,000,000 to carry out clause (ii)(I)(bb).

(II) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this clause the funds transferred under subclause (I), without further appropriation.

(v) PAYMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A determination by the Secretary whether, and in what

amount, to make a performance award under this subparagraph shall not be subject to administrative or judicial review.

(F) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLANS.—

(i) DEFINITION OF REQUIRED PERCENTAGE.—In this subparagraph, the term “required percentage” means—

(I) for the school year beginning July 1, 2011, 80 percent;

(II) for the school year beginning July 1, 2012, 90 percent; and

(III) for the school year beginning July 1, 2013, and each school year thereafter, 95 percent.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Each school year, the Secretary shall—

(I) identify, using data from the prior year, including estimates contained in the report required under section 4301 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1758a), States that directly certify less than the required percentage of the total number of children in the State who are eligible for direct certification under this paragraph;

(II) require the States identified under subclause (I) to implement a continuous improvement plan to fully meet the requirements of this paragraph, which shall include a plan to improve direct certification for the following school year; and

(III) assist the States identified under subclause (I) to develop and implement a continuous improvement plan in accordance with subclause (II).

(iii) FAILURE TO MEET PERFORMANCE STANDARD.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A State that is required to develop and implement a continuous improvement plan under clause (ii)(II) shall be required to submit the continuous improvement plan to the Secretary, for the approval of the Secretary.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—At a minimum, a continuous improvement plan under subclause (I) shall include—

(aa) specific measures that the State will use to identify more children who are eligible for direct certification, including improvements or modifications to technology, information systems, or databases;

(bb) a timeline for the State to implement those measures; and

(cc) goals for the State to improve direct certification results.

(G) WITHOUT FURTHER APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term “without further application” means that no action is required by the household of the child.

(ii) CLARIFICATION.—A requirement that a household return a letter notifying the household of eligibility for

direct certification or eligibility for free school meals does not meet the requirements of clause (i).

(5) DISCRETIONARY CERTIFICATION.—Subject to paragraph (6), any local educational agency may certify any child as eligible for free lunches or breakfasts, without further application, by directly communicating with the appropriate State or local agency to obtain documentation of the status of the child as—

(A) a member of a family that is receiving assistance under the temporary assistance for needy families program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995;

(B) a homeless child or youth (defined as 1 of the individuals described in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)));

(C) served by the runaway and homeless youth grant program established under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

(D) a migratory child (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6399)); or

(E)(i) a foster child whose care and placement is the responsibility of an agency that administers a State plan under part B or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); or

(ii) a foster child who a court has placed with a caretaker household.

(6) USE OR DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The use or disclosure of any information obtained from an application for free or reduced price meals, or from a State or local agency referred to in paragraph (3)(F), (4), or (5), shall be limited to—

(i) a person directly connected with the administration or enforcement of this Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) (including a regulation promulgated under either Act);

(ii) a person directly connected with the administration or enforcement of—

(I) a Federal education program;

(II) a State health or education program administered by the State or local educational agency (other than a program carried out under title XIX or XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.)); or

(III) a Federal, State, or local means-tested nutrition program with eligibility standards comparable to the school lunch program under this Act;

(iii)(I) the Comptroller General of the United States for audit and examination authorized by any other provision of law; and

(II) notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official for the purpose of investigating an alleged violation of any program covered by this paragraph or paragraph (3)(F), (4), or (5);

(iv) a person directly connected with the administration of the State medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) or the State children's health insurance program under title XXI of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) solely for the purposes of—

(I) identifying children eligible for benefits under, and enrolling children in, those programs, except that this subclause shall apply only to the extent that the State and the local educational agency or school food authority so elect; and

(II) verifying the eligibility of children for programs under this Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.); and

(v) a third party contractor described in paragraph (3)(G)(iv).

(B) LIMITATION ON INFORMATION PROVIDED.—Information provided under clause (ii) or (v) of subparagraph (A) shall be limited to the income eligibility status of the child for whom application for free or reduced price meal benefits is made or for whom eligibility information is provided under paragraph (3)(F), (4), or (5), unless the consent of the parent or guardian of the child for whom application for benefits was made is obtained.

(C) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—A person described in subparagraph (A) who publishes, divulges, discloses, or makes known in any manner, or to any extent not authorized by Federal law (including a regulation), any information obtained under this subsection shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR WAIVER OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—A State that elects to exercise the option described in subparagraph (A)(iv)(I) shall ensure that any local educational agency or school food authority acting in accordance with that option—

(i) has a written agreement with 1 or more State or local agencies administering health programs for children under titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq. and 1397aa et seq.) that requires the health agencies to use the information obtained under subparagraph (A) to seek to enroll children in those health programs; and

(ii)(I) notifies each household, the information of which shall be disclosed under subparagraph (A), that the information disclosed will be used only to enroll children in health programs referred to in subparagraph (A)(iv); and

(II) provides each parent or guardian of a child in the household with an opportunity to elect not to have the information disclosed.

(E) USE OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION.—A person to which information is disclosed under subparagraph (A)(iv)(I) shall use or disclose the information only as necessary for the purpose of enrolling children in health programs referred to in subparagraph (A)(iv).

(7) FREE AND REDUCED PRICE POLICY STATEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After the initial submission, a local educational agency shall not be required to submit a free and reduced price policy statement to a State educational agency under this Act unless there is a substantive change in the free and reduced price policy of the local educational agency.

(B) ROUTINE CHANGE.—A routine change in the policy of a local educational agency (such as an annual adjustment of the income eligibility guidelines for free and reduced price meals) shall not be sufficient cause for requiring the local educational agency to submit a policy statement.

(8) COMMUNICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any communication with a household under this subsection or subsection (d) shall be in an understandable and uniform format and, to the maximum extent practicable, in a language that parents and legal guardians can understand.

(B) ELECTRONIC AVAILABILITY.—In addition to the distribution of applications and descriptive material in paper form as provided for in this paragraph, the applications and material may be made available electronically via the Internet.

(9) ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE AND REDUCED PRICE LUNCHES.—

(A) FREE LUNCHES.—Any child who is a member of a household whose income, at the time the application is submitted, is at an annual rate which does not exceed the applicable family size income level of the income eligibility guidelines for free lunches, as determined under paragraph (1), shall be served a free lunch.

(B) REDUCED PRICE LUNCHES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any child who is a member of a household whose income, at the time the application is submitted, is at an annual rate greater than the applicable family size income level of the income eligibility guidelines for free lunches, as determined under paragraph (1), but less than or equal to the applicable family size income level of the income eligibility guidelines for reduced price lunches, as determined under paragraph (1), shall be served a reduced price lunch.

(ii) MAXIMUM PRICE.—The price charged for a reduced price lunch shall not exceed 40 cents.

(C) DURATION.—Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (3)(E), (3)(H)(ii), and section 11(a), eligibility for free or reduced price meals for any school year shall remain in effect—

(i) beginning on the date of eligibility approval for the current school year; and

(ii) ending on a date during the subsequent school year determined by the Secretary.

(10) No physical segregation of or other discrimination against any child eligible for a free lunch or a reduced price lunch under this subsection shall be made by the school nor shall there be any overt identification of any child by special tokens or tickets, announced or published list of names, or by other means.

(11) Any child who has a parent or guardian who (A) is responsible for the principal support of such child and (B) is unemployed shall be served a free or reduced price lunch, respectively, during any period (i) in which such child's parent or guardian continues to be unemployed and (ii) the income of the child's parents or guardians during such period of unemployment falls within the income eligibility criteria for free lunches or reduced price lunches, respectively, based on the current rate of income of such parents or guardians. Local educational agencies shall publicly announce that such children are eligible for free or reduced price lunch, and shall make determinations with respect to the status of any parent or guardian of any child under clauses (A) and (B) of the preceding sentence on the basis of a statement executed in such form as the Secretary may prescribe by such parent or guardian. No physical segregation of, or other discrimination against, any child eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under this paragraph shall be made by the school nor shall there be any overt identification of any such child by special tokens or tickets, announced or published lists of names, or by any other means.

(12)(A) A child shall be considered automatically eligible for a free lunch and breakfast under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), respectively, without further application or eligibility determination, if the child is—

(i) a member of a household receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program authorized under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(ii) a member of a family (under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995;

(iii) enrolled as a participant in a Head Start program authorized under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), on the basis of a determination that the child meets the eligibility criteria prescribed under section 645(a)(1)(B) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9840(a)(1)(B));

(iv) a homeless child or youth (defined as 1 of the individuals described in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)));

(v) served by the runaway and homeless youth grant program established under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

(vi) a migratory child (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6399)); or

(vii)(I) a foster child whose care and placement is the responsibility of an agency that administers a State plan under part B or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); or

(II) a foster child who a court has placed with a caretaker household.

(B) Proof of receipt of supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits or assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995, or of enrollment or participation in a Head Start program on the basis described in subparagraph (A)(iii), shall be sufficient to satisfy any verification requirement imposed under this subsection.

(13) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN MILITARY HOUSING ALLOWANCES.—The amount of a basic allowance provided under section 403 of title 37, United States Code, on behalf of a member of a uniformed service for housing that is acquired or constructed under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, or any related provision of law, shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining the eligibility of a child who is a member of the household of the member of a uniformed service for free or reduced price lunches under this Act.

(14) COMBAT PAY.—

(A) DEFINITION OF COMBAT PAY.—In this paragraph, the term “combat pay” means any additional payment under chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, or otherwise designated by the Secretary to be appropriate for exclusion under this paragraph, that is received by or from a member of the United States Armed Forces deployed to a designated combat zone, if the additional pay—

(i) is the result of deployment to or service in a combat zone; and

(ii) was not received immediately prior to serving in a combat zone.

(B) EXCLUSION.—Combat pay shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining the eligibility for free or reduced price meals of a child who is a member of the household of a member of the United States Armed Forces.

(15) DIRECT CERTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN RECEIVING MEDICAID BENEFITS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) ELIGIBLE CHILD.—The term “eligible child” means a child—

(I)(aa) who is eligible for and receiving medical assistance under the Medicaid program; and

(bb) who is a member of a family with an income as measured by the Medicaid program before the application of any expense, block, or other income disregard, that does not exceed 133 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2), including any revision required by such section)) applicable to a family of the size

used for purposes of determining eligibility for the Medicaid program; or

(II) who is a member of a household (as that term is defined in section 245.2 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations) with a child described in subclause (I).

(ii) MEDICAID PROGRAM.—The term “Medicaid program” means the program of medical assistance established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(B) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service and in cooperation with selected State agencies, shall conduct a demonstration project in selected local educational agencies to determine whether direct certification of eligible children is an effective method of certifying children for free lunches and breakfasts under section 9(b)(1)(A) of this Act and section 4(e)(1)(A) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773(e)(1)(A)).

(ii) SCOPE OF PROJECT.—The Secretary shall carry out the demonstration project under this subparagraph—

(I) for the school year beginning July 1, 2012, in selected local educational agencies that collectively serve 2.5 percent of students certified for free and reduced price meals nationwide, based on the most recent available data;

(II) for the school year beginning July 1, 2013, in selected local educational agencies that collectively serve 5 percent of students certified for free and reduced price meals nationwide, based on the most recent available data; and

(III) for the school year beginning July 1, 2014, and each subsequent school year, in selected local educational agencies that collectively serve 10 percent of students certified for free and reduced price meals nationwide, based on the most recent available data.

(iii) PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT.—At a minimum, the purposes of the demonstration project shall be—

(I) to determine the potential of direct certification with the Medicaid program to reach children who are eligible for free meals but not certified to receive the meals;

(II) to determine the potential of direct certification with the Medicaid program to directly certify children who are enrolled for free meals based on a household application; and

(III) to provide an estimate of the effect on Federal costs and on participation in the school lunch program under this Act and the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nu-

trition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) of direct certification with the Medicaid program.

(iv) COST ESTIMATE.—For each of 2 school years of the demonstration project, the Secretary shall estimate the cost of the direct certification of eligible children for free school meals through data derived from—

(I) the school meal programs authorized under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.);

(II) the Medicaid program; and

(III) interviews with a statistically representative sample of households.

(C) AGREEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1 of the first school year during which a State agency will participate in the demonstration project, the State agency shall enter into an agreement with the 1 or more State agencies conducting eligibility determinations for the Medicaid program.

(ii) WITHOUT FURTHER APPLICATION.—Subject to paragraph (6), the agreement described in subparagraph (D) shall establish procedures under which an eligible child shall be certified for free lunches under this Act and free breakfasts under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773), without further application (as defined in paragraph (4)(G)).

(D) CERTIFICATION.—For the school year beginning on July 1, 2012, and each subsequent school year, subject to paragraph (6), the local educational agencies participating in the demonstration project shall certify an eligible child as eligible for free lunches under this Act and free breakfasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), without further application (as defined in paragraph (4)(G)).

(E) SITE SELECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to participate in the demonstration project under this subsection, a State agency shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting States and local educational agencies for participation in the demonstration project, the Secretary may take into consideration such factors as the Secretary considers to be appropriate, which may include—

(I) the rate of direct certification;

(II) the share of individuals who are eligible for benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) who participate in the program, as determined by the Secretary;

(III) the income eligibility limit for the Medicaid program;

(IV) the feasibility of matching data between local educational agencies and the Medicaid program;

(V) the socioeconomic profile of the State or local educational agencies; and

(VI) the willingness of the State and local educational agencies to comply with the requirements of the demonstration project.

(F) ACCESS TO DATA.—For purposes of conducting the demonstration project under this paragraph, the Secretary shall have access to—

(i) educational and other records of State and local educational and other agencies and institutions receiving funding or providing benefits for 1 or more programs authorized under this Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.); and

(ii) income and program participation information from public agencies administering the Medicaid program.

(G) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, an interim report that describes the results of the demonstration project required under this paragraph.

(ii) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Secretary shall submit a final report to the committees described in clause (i).

(H) FUNDING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On October 1, 2010, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (G) \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(ii) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out subparagraph (G) the funds transferred under clause (i), without further appropriation.

(c) School lunch programs under this Act shall be operated on a nonprofit basis. Commodities purchased under the authority of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, may be donated by the Secretary to schools, in accordance with the needs as determined by local school authorities, for utilization in the school lunch program under this Act as well as to other schools carrying out nonprofit school lunch programs and institutions authorized to receive such commodities. The requirements of this section relating to the service of meals without cost or at a reduced cost shall apply to the lunch program of any school utilizing commodities donated under any provision of law.

(d)(1) The Secretary shall require as a condition of eligibility for receipt of free or reduced price lunches that the member of the household who executes the application furnish the last 4 digits of the social security account number of the parent or guardian who

is the primary wage earner responsible for the care of the child for whom the application is made, or that of another appropriate adult member of the child's household, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) No member of a household may be provided a free or reduced price lunch under this Act unless—

(A) appropriate documentation relating to the income of such household (as prescribed by the Secretary) has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency so that the local educational agency may calculate the total income of such household;

(B) documentation showing that the household is participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency;

(C) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing that the family is receiving assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995;

(D) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing that the child meets the criteria specified in clauses (iv) or (v) of subsection (b)(12)(A);

(E) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as a migratory child (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6399));

(F)(i) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as a foster child whose care and placement is the responsibility of an agency that administers a State plan under part B or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); or

(ii) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as a foster child who a court has placed with a caretaker household; or

(G) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as an eligible child (as defined in subsection (b)(15)(A)).

(e) A school or school food authority participating in a program under this Act may not contract with a food service company to provide a la carte food service unless the company agrees to offer free, reduced price, and full-price reimbursable meals to all eligible children.

(f) NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Schools that are participating in the school lunch program or school breakfast program shall serve lunches and breakfasts that—

(A) are consistent with the goals of the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341); and

(B) consider the nutrient needs of children who may be at risk for inadequate food intake and food insecurity.

(2) To assist schools in meeting the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary—

(A) shall—

(i) develop, and provide to schools, standardized recipes, menu cycles, and food product specification and preparation techniques; and

(ii) provide to schools information regarding nutrient standard menu planning, assisted nutrient standard menu planning, and food-based menu systems; and

(B) may provide to schools information regarding other approaches, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) USE OF ANY REASONABLE APPROACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A school food service authority may use any reasonable approach, within guidelines established by the Secretary in a timely manner, to meet the requirements of this subsection, including—

(i) using the school nutrition meal pattern in effect for the 1994–1995 school year; and

(ii) using any of the approaches described in paragraph (3).

(B) NUTRIENT ANALYSIS.—The Secretary may not require a school to conduct or use a nutrient analysis to meet the requirements of this subsection.

(4) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT FOR WEIGHTED AVERAGES FOR NUTRIENT ANALYSIS.—During the period ending on September 30, 2010, the Secretary shall not require the use of weighted averages for nutrient analysis of menu items and foods offered or served as part of a meal offered or served under the school lunch program under this Act or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773).

(g) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall provide a notification to Congress that justifies the need for production records required under section 210.10(b) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and describes how the Secretary has reduced paperwork relating to the school lunch and school breakfast programs.

(h) FOOD SAFETY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A school participating in the school lunch program under this Act or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) shall—

(A) at least twice during each school year, obtain a food safety inspection conducted by a State or local governmental agency responsible for food safety inspections;

(B) post in a publicly visible location a report on the most recent inspection conducted under subparagraph (A); and

(C) on request, provide a copy of the report to a member of the public.

(2) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTIONS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) prevents any State or local government from adopting or enforcing any requirement for more frequent food safety inspections of schools.

(3) AUDITS AND REPORTS BY STATES.—**[For fiscal year 2022]** *For fiscal year 2023*, each State shall annually—

(A) audit food safety inspections of schools conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) submit to the Secretary a report of the results of the audit.

(4) AUDIT BY THE SECRETARY.—**[For fiscal year 2022]** *For fiscal year 2023*, the Secretary shall annually audit State reports of food safety inspections of schools submitted under paragraph (3).

(5) SCHOOL FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each school food authority shall implement a school food safety program, in the preparation and service of each meal served to children, that complies with any hazard analysis and critical control point system established by the Secretary.

(B) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply to any facility or part of a facility in which food is stored, prepared, or served for the purposes of the school nutrition programs under this Act or section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773).

(i) SINGLE PERMANENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN STATE AGENCY AND SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITY; COMMON CLAIMS FORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a single State agency administers any combination of the school lunch program under this Act, the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773), the summer food service program for children under section 13 of this Act, or the child and adult care food program under section 17 of this Act, the agency shall—

(A) require each school food authority to submit to the State agency a single agreement with respect to the operation by the authority of the programs administered by the State agency; and

(B) use a common claims form with respect to meals and supplements served under the programs administered by the State agency.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The agreement described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be a permanent agreement that may be amended as necessary.

(j) PURCHASES OF LOCALLY PRODUCED FOODS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) encourage institutions receiving funds under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) to purchase unprocessed agricultural products, both locally grown and locally raised, to the maximum extent practicable and appropriate;

(2) advise institutions participating in a program described in paragraph (1) of the policy described in that paragraph and paragraph (3) and post information concerning the policy on the website maintained by the Secretary; and

(3) allow institutions receiving funds under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), including the Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, to use a geographic preference for the procurement of

unprocessed agricultural products, both locally grown and locally raised.

(k) INFORMATION ON THE SCHOOL NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish requirements for local educational agencies participating in the school lunch program under this Act and the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) to report information about the school nutrition environment, for all schools under the jurisdiction of the local educational agencies, to the Secretary and to the public in the State on a periodic basis; and

(B) provide training and technical assistance to States and local educational agencies on the assessment and reporting of the school nutrition environment, including the use of any assessment materials developed by the Secretary.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the requirements for reporting on the school nutrition environment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) include information pertaining to food safety inspections, local wellness policies, meal program participation, the nutritional quality of program meals, and other information as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) ensure that information is made available to the public by local educational agencies in an accessible, easily understood manner in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(l) FOOD DONATION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each school and local educational agency participating in the school lunch program under this Act may donate any food not consumed under such program to eligible local food banks or charitable organizations.

(2) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall develop and publish guidance to schools and local educational agencies participating in the school lunch program under this Act to assist such schools and local educational agencies in donating food under this subsection.

(B) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall update such guidance as necessary.

(3) LIABILITY.—Any school or local educational agency making donations pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from civil and criminal liability to the extent provided under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791).

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “eligible local food banks or charitable organizations” means any food bank or charitable organization which is exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).

* * * * *

SEC. 26. INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall enter into a contract with a nongovernmental organization described in subsection (b) to establish and maintain a clearinghouse to provide information to nongovernmental groups located throughout the United States that assist low-income individuals or communities regarding food assistance, self-help activities to aid individuals in becoming self-reliant, and other activities that empower low-income individuals or communities to improve the lives of low-income individuals and reduce reliance on Federal, State, or local governmental agencies for food or other assistance.

(b) **NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.**—The nongovernmental organization referred to in subsection (a) shall be selected on a competitive basis and shall—

(1) be experienced in the gathering of first-hand information in all the States through onsite visits to grassroots organizations in each State that fight hunger and poverty or that assist individuals in becoming self-reliant;

(2) be experienced in the establishment of a clearinghouse similar to the clearinghouse described in subsection (a);

(3) agree to contribute in-kind resources towards the establishment and maintenance of the clearinghouse and agree to provide clearinghouse information, free of charge, to the Secretary, States, counties, cities, antihunger groups, and grassroots organizations that assist individuals in becoming self-sufficient and self-reliant;

(4) be sponsored by an organization, or be an organization, that—

(A) has helped combat hunger for at least 10 years;

(B) is committed to reinvesting in the United States; and

(C) is knowledgeable regarding Federal nutrition programs;

(5) be experienced in communicating the purpose of the clearinghouse through the media, including the radio and print media, and be able to provide access to the clearinghouse information through computer or telecommunications technology, as well as through the mails; and

(6) be able to provide examples, advice, and guidance to States, counties, cities, communities, antihunger groups, and local organizations regarding means of assisting individuals and communities to reduce reliance on government programs, reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and otherwise assist low-income individuals and communities become more self-sufficient.

(c) **AUDITS.**—The Secretary shall establish fair and reasonable auditing procedures regarding the expenditures of funds to carry out this section.

(d) **FUNDING.**—Out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the Secretary to provide to the organization selected under this section, to establish and maintain the information clearinghouse, \$200,000 for each of fiscal years 1995 and 1996, \$150,000 for fiscal year 1997, \$100,000 for fiscal year 1998, \$166,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2004, and \$250,000 for each of fiscal years [2010 through 2023] 2010 through 2024. The Secretary shall be entitled to receive

the funds and shall accept the funds, without further appropriation.

* * * * *

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE FY 2023 AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

[In millions of dollars]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies				
Discretionary	27,200	30,800	27,200	¹ 30,751
Mandatory	189,364	179,563	189,364	¹ 179,563

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NOTE.—The amounts in this report do not include \$5 million in discretionary budget authority and \$2 million in associated outlays from amounts becoming available in fiscal year 2023 that were previously designated as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget. Consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, in the House of Representatives such amounts do not count against the Committee's allocation.

In addition, the amounts in this report do not include \$50 million in discretionary budget authority and \$64 million in associated outlays provided for the purposes specified in the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). Pursuant to title I of that act, such funding does not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2023	¹ 173,463
2024	7,275

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays
2025	1,749
2026	896
2027 and future years	924

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2023	51,330	43,581

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS					
Processing, Research, and Marketing					
Staff Offices					
Office of the Secretary					
Office of the Secretary.....	7,203	10,623	8,432	+1,229	-2,191
Office of Homeland Security.....	1,353	2,306	1,396	+43	-910
Office of Tribal Relations.....	2,215	6,450	5,190	+2,975	-1,260
Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement 2/.....	7,044	8,525	11,287	+4,243	+2,762
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration..	1,649	1,747	1,706	+57	-41
Departmental Administration.....	23,282	33,300	27,116	+3,834	-6,184
Subtotal.....	24,931	35,047	28,822	+3,891	-6,225
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Intergovernmental Affairs.....	4,480	4,671	4,609	+129	-62
Office of Communications.....	7,484	11,388	10,109	+2,625	-1,279
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	54,710	79,010	69,845	+15,135	-9,165

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Executive Operations					
Office of the Chief Economist.....	27,199	32,012	30,181	+2,982	-1,831
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	16,173	16,743	16,703	+530	-40
Office of Budget and Program Analysis 2/.....	11,337	20,738	16,967	+5,630	-3,771
Subtotal.....	54,709	69,493	63,851	+9,142	-5,642
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	84,746	97,547	93,284	+8,538	-4,263
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	7,118	7,374	9,559	+2,441	+2,185
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights....	1,426	1,530	1,466	+40	-64
Office of Civil Rights.....	35,328	31,696	37,595	+2,267	+5,899
Office of Safety, Security, and Protection.....	23,306	25,528	21,800	-1,506	-3,728
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities.....	108,397	134,827	68,858	-39,539	-65,969
Hazardous materials management.....	7,540	6,586	8,581	+1,041	+1,995
Office of Inspector General.....	106,309	112,061	111,061	+4,752	-1,000
Office of the General Counsel.....	57,268	57,645	62,137	+4,869	+4,492
Office of Ethics.....	4,277	5,544	5,556	+1,279	+12
Office of Information Affairs.....	---	15,939	---	---	-15,939
Total, Executive Operations.....	490,424	565,770	483,748	-6,676	-82,022
Total, Staff Offices.....	545,134	644,780	553,593	+8,459	-91,187
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics.....	2,327	1,426	1,384	-943	-42
Office of the Chief Scientist.....	1,000	4,950	2,000	+1,000	-2,950
Subtotal.....	3,327	6,376	3,384	+57	-2,992

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Economic Research Service.....	87,794	99,552	90,612	+2,818	-8,940
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	190,162	217,474	211,023	+20,861	-6,451
Census of Agriculture.....	(46,850)	(66,413)	(66,361)	(+19,511)	(-52)
Agricultural Research Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,633,496	1,858,719	1,737,629	+104,133	-121,090
Buildings and facilities.....	65,405	45,405	31,405	-34,000	-14,000
Community Project Funding.....	62,400	---	25,900	-36,500	+25,900
Subtotal.....	127,805	45,405	57,305	-70,500	+11,900
Total, Agricultural Research Service.....	1,761,301	1,904,124	1,794,934	+33,633	-109,190
National Institute of Food and Agriculture					
National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	---	1,820,882	---	---	-1,820,882
Research and education activities.....	1,046,244	---	1,142,021	+95,777	+1,142,021
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund.....	(11,880)	(11,880)	(11,880)	---	---
Extension activities.....	550,605	---	586,502	+35,897	+586,502
Integrated activities.....	40,000	---	39,500	-500	+39,500
Total, National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	1,636,849	1,820,882	1,768,023	+131,174	-52,859

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.....	1,577	1,676	1,617	+40	-59
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,106,744	1,149,286	1,164,209	+57,465	+14,923
Community Project Funding.....	3,474	---	---	-3,474	---
Subtotal.....	1,110,218	1,149,286	1,164,209	+53,991	+14,923
Buildings and facilities.....	3,175	3,175	3,175	---	---
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	1,113,393	1,152,461	1,167,384	+53,991	+14,923
Agricultural Marketing Service					
Marketing Services.....	226,657	232,960	242,913	+16,256	+9,953
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected).....	(61,786)	(62,596)	(62,596)	(+810)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Section 32):					
Permanent, Section 32.....	1,391,211	1,483,309	1,483,309	+92,098	---
Marketing agreements and orders (transfer from Section 32).....	(20,817)	(21,501)	(21,501)	(+684)	---
Payments to States and Possessions.....	1,235	1,235	1,235	---	---
Limitation on inspection and weighing services....	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	---	---
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service.....	1,735,889	1,835,100	1,845,053	+109,164	+9,953
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety.....	1,077	1,176	1,117	+40	-59
Food Safety and Inspection Service.....	1,108,664	1,226,148	1,180,364	+71,700	-45,784
Lab accreditation fees.....	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs.....	8,068,381	8,792,153	8,499,508	+431,127	-292,645
(By transfer).....	(20,817)	(21,501)	(21,501)	(+684)	0
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(116,786)	(117,596)	(117,596)	(+810)	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE II - Farm Production and Conservation Programs					
Farm Production Programs					
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation.....	1,687	1,792	1,727	+40	-65
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center..... (by transfer from CCC).....	238,177 (60,228)	261,783 (60,228)	257,684 (60,228)	+19,507 ---	-4,099 ---
Total, FPAC Business Center (including transfers).....	298,405	322,011	317,912	+19,507	-4,099
Farm Service Agency					
Salaries and expenses..... (by transfer from ACIF).....	1,173,070 (294,114)	1,231,697 (305,803)	1,229,396 (305,803)	+56,326 (+11,689)	-2,301 ---
Total, Salaries and expenses (including transfers).....	1,467,184	1,537,500	1,535,199	+68,015	-2,301
State mediation grants.....	7,000	6,914	7,000	---	+86
Grassroots source water protection program.....	6,500	6,500	6,500	---	---
Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers.....	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Dairy indemnity program.....	500	500	500	---	---
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency.....	1,190,070	1,245,611	1,246,396	+56,326	+785
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF) Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Farm ownership loans:					
Direct.....	(2,800,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)	(+300,000)	---
Guaranteed.....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	---	---
Subtotal.....	(6,300,000)	(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)	(+300,000)	---
Farm operating loans:					
Direct.....	(1,633,333)	(1,633,333)	(1,633,333)	---	---
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(2,118,482)	(2,118,491)	(2,118,491)	(+9)	---
Subtotal.....	(3,751,815)	(3,751,824)	(3,751,824)	(+9)	---
Emergency loans.....	(37,668)	(4,062)	(4,062)	(-33,606)	---
Indian tribe land acquisition loans.....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	---	---
Conservation loans:					
Guaranteed.....	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans.....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Boll weevil eradication loans.....	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	---	---
Relending program loans.....	(61,425)	(61,426)	(61,426)	(+1)	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(10,385,908)	(10,652,312)	(10,652,312)	(+266,404)	---
Loan subsidies:					
Farm operating loans:					
Direct.....	40,017	23,520	23,520	-16,497	---
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	16,524	11,228	11,228	-5,296	---
Subtotal.....	56,541	34,748	34,748	-21,793	---
Emergency Loans.....	267	249	249	-18	---
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans.....	407	894	894	+487	---
Relending program loans.....	5,000	10,983	10,983	+5,983	---
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	62,215	46,874	46,874	-15,341	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ACIF administrative expenses:					
Administrative Expenses.....	314,772	326,461	326,461	+11,689	---
(Program Loan Cost Expenses).....	(20,658)	(20,658)	(20,658)	---	---
(Transfer out to FSA Salaries and expenses).	(-294,114)	(-305,803)	(-305,803)	(-11,689)	---
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund					
Program Account.....	376,987	373,335	373,335	-3,652	---
(Loan authorizations).....	(10,385,908)	(10,652,312)	(10,652,312)	(+266,404)	---
Total, Farm Service Agency.....	1,567,057	1,618,946	1,619,731	+52,674	+785
Risk Management Agency					
RMA Salaries and Expenses.....	62,707	75,443	75,443	+12,736	---
Total, Farm Production Programs.....	1,869,628	1,957,964	1,954,585	+84,957	-3,379
Natural Resources Conservation Service:					
Private Lands Conservation Operations.....	884,785	1,001,101	1,000,804	+116,019	-297
Community Project Funding.....	19,611	---	22,973	+3,362	+22,973
Subtotal.....	904,396	1,001,101	1,023,777	+119,381	+22,676
Farm Security and Rural Investment Program:					
Administrative expenses-FPAC Business Center (transfer out).....	(-60,228)	(-60,228)	(-60,228)	---	---
Total, Conservation Operations (including transfer).....	844,168	940,873	963,549	+119,381	+22,676

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Watershed flood and prevention operations.....	76,725	125,000	95,000	+18,275	-30,000
Community Project Funding.....	23,275	---	---	-23,275	---
Subtotal.....	100,000	125,000	95,000	-5,000	-30,000
Watershed rehabilitation program.....	1,000	10,000	5,000	+4,000	-5,000
Healthy forests reserve program.....	---	20,000	10,000	+10,000	-10,000
Urban Agriculture Program.....	---	13,469	13,500	+13,500	+31
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service...	1,005,396	1,169,570	1,147,277	+141,881	-22,293
Corporations					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:					
Federal crop insurance corporation fund.....	12,281,000	13,243,000	13,243,000	+962,000	---
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:					
Reimbursement for net realized losses.....	14,401,896	13,571,261	13,571,261	-830,635	---
Hazardous waste management (limitation on expenses)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	---
Total, Corporations.....	26,682,896	26,814,261	26,814,261	+131,365	---
=====					
Total, title II, Farm Production and Conservation Programs.....	29,557,920	29,941,795	29,916,123	+358,203	-25,672
(By transfer).....	(354,342)	(366,031)	(366,031)	(+11,689)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-354,342)	(-366,031)	(-366,031)	(-11,689)	---
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development...	1,580	1,679	1,620	+40	-59
Rural Development					
Rural development expenses:					
Salaries and expenses.....	300,285	504,066	401,976	+101,691	-102,090
(by transfer from RHIF).....	(412,254)	(412,254)	(412,254)	---	---
(by transfer from RDLFP).....	(4,468)	(4,468)	(4,468)	---	---
(by transfer from RETLP).....	(33,270)	(33,270)	(33,270)	---	---
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts.....	449,992	449,992	449,992	---	---
Total, Rural development expenses (including transfers).....	750,277	954,058	851,968	+101,691	-102,090
Rural Housing Service					
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	(1,250,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+250,000)	---
Relending demonstration program for Native American Tribes.....	---	(20,842)	(12,000)	(+12,000)	(-8,842)
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Single family.....	31,250,000	31,520,842	31,512,000	+262,000	-8,842

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	(28,000)	(50,000)	(28,000)	---	(-22,000)
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	(50,000)	(200,000)	(150,000)	(+100,000)	(-50,000)
Multi-family housing guarantees (Sec. 538)....	(250,000)	(400,000)	(300,000)	(+50,000)	(-100,000)
Site development loans (Sec. 524).....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Single family housing credit sales.....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---
Self-help housing land development housing loans (Sec. 523).....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Farm Labor Housing (Sec.514).....	(28,000)	(50,000)	(30,000)	(+2,000)	(-20,000)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	31,626,000	32,240,842	32,040,000	+414,000	-200,842
Loan subsidies:					
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	23,250	55,650	55,650	+32,400	---
Relending demonstration program for Native American Tribes.....	---	6,857	3,948	+3,948	-2,909
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	484	4,150	2,324	+1,840	-1,826
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	4,470	38,220	28,665	+24,195	-9,555
Multi-family housing revitalization program...	34,000	75,000	40,000	+6,000	-35,000
Farm labor housing (Sec.514).....	2,831	10,210	6,126	+3,295	-4,084
Self-Help Land Development Housing Loans (Sec.523).....	55	267	267	+212	---
Site Development Loans (Sec.524).....	206	208	208	+2	---
Total, Loan subsidies.....	65,296	190,562	137,188	+71,892	-53,374

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Farm labor housing grants.....	10,000	18,000	12,000	+2,000	-6,000
RHIF administrative expenses.....	412,254	412,254	412,254	---	---
(transfer out to Rural Development).....	(-412,254)	(-412,254)	(-412,254)	---	---
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund program... (Loan authorization).....	487,550 (31,626,000)	620,816 (32,240,842)	561,442 (32,040,000)	+73,892 (+414,000)	-59,374 (-200,842)
Rental assistance program:					
Rental assistance (Sec. 521).....	1,450,000	1,563,926	1,493,926	+43,926	-70,000
Rural housing vouchers.....	---	38,000	---	---	-38,000
Subtotal, Rental Assistance Program.....	1,450,000	1,601,926	1,493,926	+43,926	-108,000
Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program					
Account:					
Rural Housing Vouchers.....	45,000	---	38,000	-7,000	+38,000
Mutual and self-help housing grants.....	32,000	40,000	33,000	+1,000	-7,000
Rural housing assistance grants.....	48,000	75,000	48,000	---	-27,000
Rural community facilities program account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Community facility:					
Direct.....	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	---	---
Guaranteed.....	(650,000)	(500,000)	(650,000)	---	(+150,000)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	3,450,000	3,300,000	3,450,000	---	+150,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Loan subsidies and grants:					
Community facility:					
Non-conforming Subsidy.....	---	---	---	---	---
Grants.....	40,000	52,000	50,000	+10,000	-2,000
Community Project Funding.....	183,449	---	126,865	-56,584	+126,865
Rural community development initiative..	6,000	12,000	8,000	+2,000	-4,000
Economic impact initiative grants.....	---	---	---	---	---
Tribal college grants.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal, Loan subsidies and grants.	239,449	74,000	194,865	-44,584	+120,865
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Total, grants and payments.....	319,449	189,000	275,865	-43,584	+86,865
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Total, Rural Housing Service.....	2,301,999	2,411,742	2,369,233	+67,234	-42,509
(Loan authorization).....	(35,076,000)	(35,540,842)	(35,490,000)	(+414,000)	(-50,842)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Rural Business--Cooperative Service:					
Rural Business Program Account:					
(Guaranteed business and industry loan authorization).....	(1,250,000)	(1,500,000)	(2,000,000)	(+750,000)	(+500,000)
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Guaranteed business and industry subsidy..	25,125	32,100	42,800	+17,675	+10,700
Rural business development grants.....	37,000	37,000	37,000	---	---
Delta Regional Authority and Appalachian Regional Commission.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	---	---
Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grant Program.....	2,000	5,000	---	-2,000	-5,000
Total, RBP loan subsidies and grants.....	73,125	83,100	88,800	+15,675	+5,700
Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account:					
(Loan authorization).....	(18,889)	(18,889)	(18,889)	---	---
Loan subsidy.....	1,524	3,313	3,313	+1,789	---
Administrative expenses.....	4,468	4,468	4,468	---	---
(transfer out to Rural Development).....	(-4,468)	(-4,468)	(-4,468)	---	---
Total, Intermediary Relending Program Account.....	5,992	7,781	7,781	+1,789	---
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:					
(Loan authorization).....	(50,000)	(75,000)	(50,000)	---	(-25,000)
Limit cushion of credit interest spending.....	(50,000)	(75,000)	(50,000)	---	(-25,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rural Cooperative Development Grants:					
Cooperative development.....	5,800	5,800	5,800	---	---
Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas.....	2,800	2,800	2,800	---	---
Grants to assist minority producers.....	3,000	4,100	3,000	---	-1,100
Value-added agricultural product market development.....	13,000	15,000	13,000	---	-2,000
Agriculture innovation centers.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Total, Rural Cooperative development grants.....	27,600	30,700	27,600	---	-3,100
Healthy Food Financing Initiative.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program:					
(Loan authorization).....	(150,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(-125,000)	---
Loan subsidy and grants.....	6,500	6,000	6,000	-500	---
Rural Energy for America Program:					
(Loan authorization).....	(50,000)	(20,000)	(50,000)	---	(+30,000)
Loan subsidy and grants.....	12,920	30,018	10,045	-2,875	-19,973
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.....	131,137	162,599	145,226	+14,089	-17,373
(Loan authorizations).....	(1,518,889)	(1,638,889)	(2,143,889)	(+625,000)	(+505,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Rural Utilities Service:					
Rural water and waste disposal program account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Direct.....	(1,400,000)	(1,540,000)	(1,450,000)	(+50,000)	(-90,000)
Guaranteed.....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	1,450,000	1,590,000	1,500,000	+50,000	-90,000
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Direct subsidy.....	---	26,499	6,810	+6,810	-19,689
Guaranteed subsidy.....	45	---	---	-45	---
Water and waste revolving fund.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Water well system grants.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Colonias and AK/HI grants.....	70,000	93,000	70,000	---	-23,000
Water and waste technical assistance.....	37,500	40,000	37,500	---	-2,500
Circuit rider program.....	20,762	20,157	20,762	---	+605
Solid waste management grants.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
High energy cost grants.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Water and waste disposal grants.....	490,000	411,901	515,000	+25,000	+103,099
Lead service line replacement grants.....	---	100,000	---	---	-100,000
306A(i)(2) grants	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	653,307	726,557	685,072	+31,765	-41,485

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans					
Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Electric:					
Direct, FFB.....	---	(2,167,000)	(2,167,000)	(+2,167,000)	---
Electric Direct, Treasury Rate.....	(6,500,000)	(4,333,000)	(4,333,000)	(-2,167,000)	---
Guaranteed underwriting.....	(750,000)	---	(800,000)	(+50,000)	(+800,000)
Rural Energy Savings Program.....	(208,333)	(254,002)	---	(-208,333)	(-254,002)
	<hr/>				
Subtotal, Electric.....	7,458,333	6,754,002	7,300,000	-158,333	+545,998
	<hr/>				
Telecommunications:					
Telecomm Direct, Treasury	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	---	---
Direct, FFB.....	---	---	---	---	---
	<hr/>				
Subtotal, Telecommunications.....	690,000	690,000	690,000	---	---
	<hr/>				
Total, Loan authorizations.....	8,148,333	7,444,002	7,990,000	-158,333	+545,998

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Loan Subsidy:					
Rural electric modifications.....	---	300,000	---	---	-300,000
Rural Energy Savings Program.....	11,500	26,340	11,500	---	-14,840
Telecommunications Direct, Treasury Rate	2,070	3,726	3,726	+1,656	---
Treasury telecommunications modifications.....	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000
Rural clean energy initiative technical					
assistance grants.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
RETLP administrative expenses.....	33,270	33,270	33,270	---	---
(transfer out to Rural Development).....	(-33,270)	(-33,270)	(-33,270)	---	---
Total, Rural Electrification and					
Telecommunications Loans Program Account	46,840	403,336	48,496	+1,656	-354,840
(Loan authorization).....	(8,148,333)	(7,444,002)	(7,990,000)	(-158,333)	(+545,998)
Broadband Program:					
Loan authorizations:					
Broadband telecommunications.....	(15,220)	(14,674)	(14,674)	(-546)	---
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Distance learning and telemedicine:					
Grants.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	---	---
Community Project Funding.....	2,510	---	---	-2,510	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Broadband telecommunications:					
Direct.....	2,272	2,000	2,000	-272	---
Grants.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	---	---
Broadband E-Connect:					
Loan subsidies and grants.....	400,000	600,000	450,000	+50,000	-150,000
Community Project Funding.....	36,605	---	15,513	-21,092	+15,513
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	536,387	697,000	562,513	+26,126	-134,487
Total, Rural Utilities Service.....	1,236,534	1,826,893	1,296,081	+59,547	-530,812
(Loan authorization).....	(9,613,553)	(9,048,676)	(9,504,674)	(-108,879)	(+455,998)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title III, Rural Development Programs....	3,971,535	4,906,979	4,214,136	+242,601	-692,843
(By transfer).....	(449,992)	(449,992)	(449,992)	---	---
(Transfer out).....	(-449,992)	(-449,992)	(-449,992)	---	---
(Loan authorizations).....	(46,208,442)	(46,228,407)	(47,138,563)	(+930,121)	(+910,156)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services.....	1,327	1,426	1,376	+49	-50
Food and Nutrition Service:					
Child nutrition programs	26,788,922	28,507,957	28,507,957	+1,719,035	---
School breakfast program equipment grants.....	30,000	35,000	40,000	+10,000	+5,000
Demonstration projects (Summer EBT).....	45,000	45,000	50,000	+5,000	+5,000
School Breakfast Expansion Grants.....	6,000	---	10,000	+4,000	+10,000
Farm to School.....	12,000	---	12,000	---	+12,000
Child Nutrition Training (Sec 735).....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Total, Child nutrition programs.....	26,883,922	28,587,957	28,619,957	+1,736,035	+32,000
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC).....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	---
Supplemental nutrition assistance program:					
(Food stamp program).....	137,436,870	108,176,897	108,176,897	-29,259,973	---
Reserve.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	---
FDPIR nutrition education services.....	998	998	998	---	---
Forward funding.....	---	27,795,474	---	---	-27,795,474
Healthy Fluid Milk.....	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Tribal Demonstration Projects.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Total, Food stamp program.....	140,440,868	138,977,369	111,180,895	-29,259,973	-27,796,474

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Commodity assistance program:					
Commodity supplemental food program.....	332,000	338,640	338,640	+6,640	---
Farmers market nutrition program.....	26,000	24,500	30,000	+4,000	+5,500
Emergency food assistance program.....	81,000	100,000	100,000	+19,000	---
Pacific island and disaster assistance.....	1,070	1,070	1,070	---	---
Total, Commodity assistance program.....	440,070	464,210	469,710	+29,640	+5,500
Nutrition programs administration.....	170,133	238,670	231,378	+61,245	-7,292
Congressional Hunger Center.....	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
Total, Food and Nutrition Service.....	173,934,993	174,268,206	146,501,940	-27,433,053	-27,766,266
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs.....	173,936,320	174,269,632	146,503,316	-27,433,004	-27,766,316

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs.....	908	1,018	932	+24	-86
Office of Codex Alimentarius.....	4,841	4,978	4,922	+81	-56
Foreign Agricultural Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	228,644	240,663	234,913	+6,269	-5,750
(By transfer from export loans).....	(6,063)	(6,063)	(6,063)	---	---
Total, Salaries and expenses (including transfers).....	234,707	246,726	240,976	+6,269	-5,750
Food for Peace Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	---	---	---	---	---
FPAC Business Center Salaries and expenses (transfer out).....	---	---	---	---	---
Food for Peace Title II Grants:					
Expenses.....	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,800,000	+60,000	+60,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	6,063	6,063	6,063	---	---
Foreign Agriculture Service, Salaries and expenses (transfer out).....	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	---	---
FPAC Business Center Salaries and expenses (transfer out).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account...	6,063	6,063	6,063	---	---
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program grants.....	237,000	230,112	265,000	+28,000	+34,888
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs.....	2,217,456	2,222,834	2,311,830	+94,374	+88,996
(By transfer).....	(6,063)	(6,063)	(6,063)	---	---
(Transfer out).....	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Food and Drug Administration					
Salaries and expenses					
Direct appropriation.....	3,304,145	3,642,328	3,646,710	+342,565	+4,382
Transfer to OIG (transfer out).....	(-1,500)	(-1,500)	(-1,500)	---	---
Spending from appropriated user fees:					
Prescription drug user fees.....	1,200,129	1,224,132	1,224,132	+24,003	---
Medical device user fees.....	243,473	248,342	248,342	+4,869	---
Human generic drug user fees.....	539,656	550,449	550,449	+10,793	---
Biosimilar biological products user fees.....	40,040	40,841	40,841	+801	---
Animal drug user fees.....	31,641	32,238	32,238	+597	---
Animal generic drug user fees.....	24,798	29,459	29,459	+4,661	---
Tobacco product user fees.....	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, user fees (appropriated).....	2,791,737	2,837,461	2,837,461	+45,724	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal (including appropriated user fees).....	6,095,882	6,479,789	6,484,171	+388,289	+4,382
Mammography user fees.....	18,991	19,371	19,371	+380	---
Export user fees.....	4,983	5,083	5,083	+100	---
Color certification user fees.....	10,678	10,891	10,891	+213	---
Food and Feed Recall user fees.....	1,522	1,552	1,552	+30	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Food Reinspection fees.....	6,805	6,942	6,942	+137	---
Voluntary qualified importer program fees.....	5,624	5,737	5,737	+113	---
Pharmacy compounding fees.....	1,613	1,646	1,646	+33	---
Priority review vouchers (PRV) pediatric disease..	8,156	8,320	8,320	+164	---
Priority review vouchers (PRV) tropical disease...	2,608	2,660	2,660	+52	---
Priority review vouchers (PRV) medical countermeasures.....	2,608	2,660	2,660	+52	---
Third party auditor.....	755	771	771	+16	---
Over-the-Counter Monograph fees.....	28,968	30,356	30,356	+1,388	---
Increased export certification fees (leg. proposal).....	---	4,453	---	---	-4,453
Expand tobacco products fees (leg. proposal).....	---	100,000	---	---	-100,000
Subtotal, spending from FDA user fees.....	2,885,048	3,037,903	2,933,450	+48,402	-104,453
Total, Salaries and expenses (including user fees).....	6,187,693	6,678,731	6,578,660	+390,967	-100,071
HHS Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	---	---
Buildings and facilities.....	12,788	30,788	16,000	+3,212	-14,788
FDA Innovation account.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	---	---
Offset of appropriation pursuant to Section 1002 (b)(3)(B) of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255).....	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	---	---
Spending of FDA innovation account (transfer).....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---	---
Total, FDA (w/user fees, including proposals)...	6,201,981	6,711,019	6,596,160	+394,179	-114,859
Total, FDA (w/enacted user fees only).....	6,201,981	6,606,566	6,596,160	+394,179	-10,406

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FDA user fees.....	-2,885,048	-3,037,903	-2,933,450	-48,402	+104,453
Total, Food and Drug Administration (excluding user fees).....	3,316,933	3,673,116	3,662,710	+345,777	-10,406
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/.....	382,000	249,000	365,000	-17,000	+116,000
Total, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.....	382,000	249,000	365,000	-17,000	+116,000
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(84,200)	(88,500)	(88,500)	(+4,300)	---
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration.....	3,698,933	3,922,116	4,027,710	+328,777	+105,594

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Farm to School.....	---	12,000	---	---	-12,000
VT National Farm to School Institute					
(Congressionally Directed Spending).....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Broadband Pilot Section 313 funds.....	(50,000)	---	---	(-50,000)	---
NIFA Military Veteran Grants.....	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000
Rural Hospital Technical Assistance.....	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
Protecting Animals with Shelter Grants.....	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
International Agricultural Education Fellowship.....	1,000	---	1,000	---	+1,000
Healthy Fluid Milk.....	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
Pollinator Research Coordinator.....	400	---	400	---	+400
Farm Opportunities Training and Outreach.....	4,000	5,000	5,000	+1,000	---
Water Bank program	4,000	---	---	-4,000	---
Maturing mortgage pilot.....	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
WIC (rescission).....	-621,672	-250,000	---	+621,672	+250,000
Mitigation banking.....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
NOAA working group.....	500	---	---	-500	---
Goodfellow facility.....	24,525	---	29,700	+5,175	+29,700
Institute for Rural Partnership.....	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---
VT Institute for Rural Partnership (Congressionally					
Directed Spending).....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Cogongrass Pilot.....	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
Blue Ribbon Panel.....	300	---	---	-300	---
Farm of the Future.....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Cattle Contracts Library.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Open Data Standards.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Services.....	250,000	---	---	-250,000	---
Institute for Child Nutrition Training.....	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities balances (rescission).....	-73,400	---	---	+73,400	---
Farm Loan balances (rescission).....	-90,000	-42,000	---	+90,000	+42,000
PFAS.....	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Cotton Classing Office Upgrades.....	---	---	4,000	+4,000	+4,000
RMA A&O.....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
2022 Disasters.....	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Farm and Food Workers Relief.....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title VII, General Provisions.....	-425,347	-274,000	170,100	+595,447	+444,100
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EXTENDING FUNDING AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)					
DIVISION B - DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Agricultural Programs					
Office of the Secretary (emergency).....	10,000,000	---	---	-10,000,000	---
Additional crop insurance (emergency).....	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Natural Resources Conservation Service					
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations:					
Emergency Watershed Protection Program (emergency)	275,000	---	---	-275,000	---
Total, Extending Funding and Emergency Assistance Act, 2022.....	10,295,000	---	---	-10,295,000	---
<hr/>					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (P.L. 117-58)					
DIVISION J - APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Natural Resources Conservation Service					
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (emergency).	500,000	---	---	-500,000	---
Watershed Rehabilitation Program (emergency).....	118,000	---	---	-118,000	---
Emergency Watershed Protection Program (emergency)....	300,000	---	---	-300,000	---
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service...	918,000	---	---	-918,000	---
Rural Utilities Service					
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program (emergency).....	2,000,000	---	---	-2,000,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

General Provisions - This Title					
NIFA Research and Education Activities (Sec. 101)					
(emergency).....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Appropriations available from prior year advances					
(emergency).....	---	5,000	5,000	+5,000	---
Advance appropriations (emergency).....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---

Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act...	2,928,000	5,000	5,000	-2,923,000	---
less prior year appropriations (emergency).....	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (P.L. 117-103)					
DIVISION N					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Foreign Agricultural Service					
Food for Peace Title II Grants (emergency).....	100,000	---	---	-100,000	---
ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (P.L. 117-128)					
General Provisions - This Act					
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (Sec. 601) (emergency)	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Other Appropriations.....	13,343,000	---	---	-13,343,000	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....	234,368,198	223,781,509	195,642,723	-38,725,475	-28,138,786
Appropriations.....	(224,695,318)	(227,111,412)	(198,576,173)	(-26,119,145)	(-28,535,239)
Emergency appropriations.....	(13,338,000)	---	---	(-13,338,000)	---
Emergency advance appropriations.....	(5,000)	---	---	(-5,000)	---
Offsetting collections.....	(-2,885,048)	(-3,037,903)	(-2,933,450)	(-48,402)	(+104,453)
Rescissions.....	(-785,072)	(-292,000)	---	(+785,072)	(+292,000)
(By transfer).....	(1,622,294)	(1,645,672)	(1,645,672)	(+23,378)	---
(By transfer) (emergency).....	(50,000)	---	---	(-50,000)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-1,622,294)	(-1,645,672)	(-1,645,672)	(-23,378)	---
(Loan authorization).....	(56,594,350)	(56,880,719)	(57,790,875)	(+1,196,525)	(+910,156)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(215,986)	(221,096)	(221,096)	(+5,110)	---

1/Funding for CFTC is included here for comparability.
Actual FY23 appropriation will be provided in the
Financial Services and General Government
Appropriations Act.

2/ Budget Request includes amendments transmitted on
June 7, 2022

MINORITY VIEWS

We appreciate the collegial and collaborative efforts of Subcommittee Chairman Bishop and Full Committee Chairwoman DeLauro in producing the Fiscal Year 2023 Agriculture appropriations bill. It addresses critical priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle, including several bipartisan priorities that support investments in rural high-speed internet, water and wastewater infrastructure in rural communities, and critical agricultural research. We generally agree with the Majority on these and a number of other programs and initiatives in the bill.

Unfortunately, due to concerns about current inflation rates, unsustainable government-wide spending levels, and some controversial policy provisions, we are unable to support the bill as written at this time. The bill provides \$27,200,000,000 in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2023. This record-high spending level for the bill is \$2,075,000,000, or 8 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

There are several controversial policy changes in the bill, such as new and unauthorized bill language granting unlimited spending in the fourth quarter of the year for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps). This type of major policy change in a mandatory spending program under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committee should wait for the next Farm Bill deliberations.

The bill also continues the increased benefit level for WIC participants to purchase fruits and vegetables, a policy that began as a one-time increase in the American Rescue Plan. While we support the WIC program and ensuring that participants have access to fruits and vegetables, this particular policy and funding increase has not been discussed and agreed to by both parties.

Unfortunately, the Majority rejected several Republican amendments offered in Committee, which would have improved the bill. One amendment would have held the Food and Drug Administration accountable for admitting and correcting its mistakes in the infant formula crisis. It would have withheld 30 percent of funding for the Office of the FDA Commissioner until Congress received a report detailing the organizational failures leading to the infant formula crisis and a plan on how FDA will correct these deficiencies to prevent such a crisis in the future. The Subcommittee held hearings on the infant formula recall and shortages where Members on both sides of the aisle expressed concern about the lack of leadership and answers to this crisis. Instead of joining with Republicans to support this amendment, the Majority's bill provides the FDA with a 10 percent funding increase without any accountability measures in place.

While we have several concerns with the bill at this stage in the process, we are hopeful that we will be able to reach a bipartisan

and bicameral agreement on spending levels and eliminate controversial policy changes.

We are confident that as this process moves forward, we can continue working together to find bipartisan agreement on the items that matter most.

KAY GRANGER.
ANDY HARRIS, M.D.

